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BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

A

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION I:

Prose Chronicles.

PART II:

Bikaner State



BY
DR L. P. TESSITORI.

FASCICULUS I.

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The ii Part of the i Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*,—describing the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Bikaner State—of which the present is the first fasciculus, is compiled on the same lines and principle as the i Part, which was initiated at Jodhpur over a year ago. The object kept in view in preparing this *Catalogue*, has been not only to give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the literature with which it deals, but also to collect and classify all the manuscript materials available for a *History of Bikaner*, which I am compiling under the ægis of H. H. the Maharaja. The present fasciculus describes all the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Darbar Library in the Fort, and will shortly be followed by another fasciculus describing manuscripts in private collections, at Bikaner and in the district.

L. P. T.

Bikaner, the 30*th March*, 1916.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1:—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात सिढायच दयालदास कृत

A huge volume, leather-bound, consisting of 394 leaves, 16″ × 11″ in size The number of the lines of writing in each page is not uniform, the pages in the beginning comprising only 16-20 lines of writing of about 20 *akṣaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *akṣaras*. The manuscript was apparently all written by one and the same hand. It contains a *khyāta* or chronicle of Bikaner from the origin of the world and of the Rāṭhòras to the death of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāḷa Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha of Bikaner, and was written by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Cā̃vaḍò. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāṭhòrā̃ rī." It begins :—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनीजी सहाय श्रीसरस्वत्यै नमः ॥

अथ ख्यात राठोड़ां री षुलासा याददास्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहजूर रा ऊकम सूं सिंधायच दयालदास लिषाई वीठू चांवडै लिषी (॥)

तम्बेरममुखविदितजस करैंहि प्रिध जगकाज (।) वंदुं तिह परदेवता
जिंह अधार दुजराज (॥) १...

After the above stanza and other 5 stanzas in honour of Gaṇapati, mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha, and the five gods, the work proper begins with a chapter on the *Sūryavaṃśa rī pīḍhiyā̃*, starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma Candra is the 64th, and Jè Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jè Canda of Kanòja are described at great length, partly in verses, and partly in rhymed prose (*vacanikā*) in Hindī, and the authority of two works is quoted, which are stated to have been composed during Jè Canda's life-time, namely : the *Jè mayaṅka jasa candrikā* by kavi Madhukara, and the *Jè canda prakāśa* by Bhaṭ[ṭ]a Kedāra. The date of the birth of SĪHÒ is given as Saṃvat 1175 (p. 42*b*), and from this event the chronicle proper immediately begins as follows :—

राव सीहा नै विषा करवाया। बांवन वेढ कर मुगलौं सै फतै पाया। देस कनवज रा वसण दौना नहीं। पीछै पातसाह राव सीहै कुं दिली कदमाँ बुलाया। कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कीया। जिस वषत कनवज लारै थोड़ा सा मुलक रै गया। पैदास लाष चौईस २४ री रही। ...etc.

From the death of Sīhò (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwari prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted. After the life of Āsathāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Udala, son of Dhā̃dhala (धांधलजी रै बेटा दोय हुवा। वडौ ऊदल छोटौ आसल। और ऊदल रै बेटा दोय हुवा। वडौ बूड़ौ छोटा (*sic*) पाबूजी, p. 47*b*). Pp. 93*a*-98*b* contain an account of Karaṇījī, the deified Cāraṇī who is regarded as the tutelar goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Saṃvat 1473 at Soyāpa, from Kiniyò Mehò and Ādhī Devaḷa. The account of RĀVA JODHÒ begins p. 117*b* and continues at length till p. 131*b*, where the following list is given of his sons :—

श्रीवीकौजी १ सूजौजी २ दूदौजी ३ वीदौजी ४ कमांजी ५ सातल ६ जोगायत ७ वरसींघ ८ नीबकान ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसी ११ वणवीर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूंपौ १६ रांमां १७.

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāṭhòras of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vīkò, the founder of Bikaner. It is therefore from this point (p. 131*b*) that the chronicle of Bikaner practically begins.

After three introductory lines, giving the date of birth (S. 1495) and *janmapattrikā* of VĪKÒ, the narrative begins p. 132*a* as follows :—

अेकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधौजी दरबार कीयां विराजै है। नै सारा भाई वा° अमराव वा° कंवर हाजर है। जिसै कंवर श्रीवीकोजी भीतर सूं आया। अर रावजी सूं मुजरौ कर काका कांधलजी रै आगै विराजीया...

and continues relating how Jodhò, on seeing Vīkò talk to Kā̃dhala in the ear, asked them whether they were plotting to conquer some new land. Whereupon the two, not to allow themselves to be joked upon, resolved to go and conquer the country of Jā̃gaḷū, about which they had heard from Nāpò, a Sā̃khalò who was in the service of Jodhò. Accordingly, Vīkò

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kā̃dhala Mā̃ḍaṇa, Maṇḍalò and Nāthū, and his brother Vīdò, and Sā̃khalò Nāpò, Parihāra Veḷò, Vèda Lalò and Lākhaṇa Sī, Koṭhārī Còtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Siṅgha, and this was in Saṃvat 1522 (p. 132*b*). The first night they halted at Maṇḍora, and from there took with them the image of Bhèrū̃, called *Gorò*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen. Vīkò then went straight to Desaṇoka, where he paid homage to Karaṇījī. From Desaṇoka he proceeded to Cā̃ḍāsara, where he stopped 3 years, and thence to Koḍamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jā̃gaḷū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhāṭī rāva of Pūgaḷa. In Saṃvat 1535, Vīkò made an attempt to build a fort at Koḍamadesara, but the Bhāṭīs of Sekhò did not allow him to remain there, and after a fight he had to go elsewhere. The new place he selected for the fort was the *Rāti Ghāṭī*, in the way from Multan to Nāgòra. Here he built a fort in Saṃvat 1542, and founded the city of Bikaner in Saṃvat 1545 (p. 136*a*).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Vīkò, *viz.* how he subjugated the Jāṭas, the Joiyās, the Khīcīs of Deva Rāja Mānasiṅghòta, the Sā̃khalās of Jā̃gaḷū, the Bhāṭīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgaḷa; how he took Kharaḷā̃ from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sāraṇa Pūlò, Sīdhamukha from Kasbò Kā̃vara Pāḷa, Balū̃dī from Pūniyò Kā̃nò, Rāyasalāṇò from Vèṇīvāḷa Rāya Sāḷa, Sekhasara from Godò Pā̃ḍū, Sū̃ī from Sīhāga Cokhò, Dhāṇasiyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Droṇapura from rāṇò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vīdò. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā̃ of Hisāra, which cost Kā̃dhala his life (S. 1546, *sākha rò gīta* : षानाणे षंडे षड्ग बल्ल षाधै...), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā̃ sustained at the hands of Vīkò (S. 1547). Pp. 146*b* ff. contain an account of the expedition Vīkò made against Jodhpur at the death of Sātala, and the expedition is explained as undertaken only in order to get the old arms and trophies of the Rāṭhòṛa *rāvas*, which Jodhò had promised to Vīkò, on the latter's ceding to him Lāṛaṇū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Vīkò released Vara Siṅgha of Meratò (*sākha rò gīta* by Cā̃naṇa), and defeated Nirabāṇa Riṇa Mala, a chief of Khaṇḍelò (*sākha rò gīta*). The death of Vīkò is mentioned p. 151*b* as having taken place in Saṃvat 1561.

Next follows the *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karaṇa, Narò, Vīkò's eldest son, having ruled for only 4 months. It begins :—

पीछै कितांईक दिनां सूं रावजी श्रीवीकैजी जमी दाबी हुी।
जिके किताश्चेक भोमीया फिर गया हा। तिणां नूं पायनांमी कर्या

साह्व राव श्रीलूणकर्णजी फौज कर पधारीया । सागै इतरा सिरदार । भाई घड़सीजी... etc. (p. 152*a*).

The *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karaṇa especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Siṅgha Depāḷòta of Dadrevò, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dòlat Khā̃ of Phatèpura and against Cāyalavārò, the marrying of the daughter of rāṇā Rāya Mala of Cītoṛa, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvaḷa Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranòla, in which Lūṇa Karaṇa lost his life (S. 1583, p. 158*b*). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Vīṭhū Sā̃vaḷa and Mē̃ḍū Lālò.

The *khyāta* of JÈTA SĪ, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udè Karaṇa Vīdāvata, ṭhākura of Droṇapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise :—

पीछै राव लूणकर्णजी कांम आया । तद उण दिन रौ चढीयौ वीदावत उदैकर्ण द्रोणपुर रौ ठाकुर गांव ढोसी सूं वादै रमौ वीकानेर आयौ । अरु मन मै वीकानेर लेण री है..... etc. (p. 159*a*).

The first exploit of Jèta Sī was a punitive expedition against Droṇapura, whose Ṭhākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgòra, after which Jèta Sī gave Droṇapura to Vīdāvata Sā̃gò Saṃsāracandòta. Next we have the expedition against Sīhāṇakoṭa, and immediately after it, an account of how Jèta Sī helped his brother-in-law Sā̃gò—the future founder of Sā̃gānèra—to conquer Mòjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Āmbera, and Gā̃gò to fight Sekhò Sūjāvata (*sākha rò gīta* : सभे सूर असुरांण दल पूर आयौ विषर...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karaṇījī, the Cāraṇī saint, who was still living at Desaṇoka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvaḷa Jèta Sī his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khāroṛò, and hence to Bē̃ghaṭī, where she met Harabū Sā̃khalò, and lastly proceeded to Ghaṛiyāḷò where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sākha rò gīta*: चढी अंग सूं आग...). The year given for her death is Saṃvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhò* following :—

पनरै से पिच्यांणवै चैत सुकल गुर नम्म[1] ।
देवी सागण देह सूं पूगा जोत परम्म ॥ १ ॥

After the above interruption, the chronicle of Jèta Sī is resumed with the defeat inflicted on Sāh Kamarò, the son of

[1] MS. °म.

Bābar. who had taken Bharathanèra (Bhaṭanèra) and thence marched over Bikaner (*sākha rī kavitā*). Pp. 174*a* ff. describe how Māla De usurped the throne of Jodhpur by murdering his own father Gā̃gò, and in Saṃvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jèta Sī was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sākha rā gīta*, the first by Sūjò Nagarājòta, pp. 177*b*-178*a*), and Māla De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāṇa Siṅgha, a son of Jèta Sī, who had taken refuge at Sarasò. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhīva Rāja, a brother of Kalyāṇa Siṅgha, went to Dillī and propitiated the emperor Hamāū (p. 178*b*).

The *khyāta* of KALYĀṆA SIṄGHA (pp. 179*a*-200*b*) begins from the arrival of Vīrama De Dūdāvata in Sarasò :—

पीछै रावजी श्रीकल्याणसींघजी सरसै विराजतां वीरमदे दूदावत आयौ तिका इण तरै। ...,

and continues with a very long description of the contest of Vīrama De with rāva Māla De of Jodhpur, the main thread of the narrative being resumed only p. 182*a* as follows :—

पीछै वीरमदेजी कितैयेक साथ सूं गांव छोड नीसरीया सू ° राव कल्यांणसिंघजी कनै सरसै गया। नै रावजी वीरमदेजी री वडी षातरी कीवी अर वडा जावता कीया पीछै वीरमदेजी रावजी नै कयौ कै° भींवराजजी दिली है सू आप म्हारी षातरी रौ कागद लिष देवौ। तौ म्हे पण पातसाहजी रै पावां लागां।... etc.

Subsequently, Vīrama De went to join Bhīva Rāja at Dillī and things turned out very favourable to them, when in Saṃvat 1599 the emperor Hamāyū was dispossessed by Ser Sāh, a friend of theirs. When Ser Sāh invaded Marwar, Kalyāṇa Siṅgha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Māla De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāṇa Siṅgha the possession of Bikaner, and to Vīrama De that of Meṛatò. The account of the above facts is very detailed, but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāṇa Siṅgha, by Nagarājòta Hamīra Sūjāvata, pp. 187*b*-188*a* ; *dūhā* by Vīrama De : जननी धिन जै जन्मीयां... pp. 189*a-b* ; *kavitta* on Māla De by Jhūṭhò Āsiyò : भागौ नौ वाराह...). In the war between Māla De of Jodhpur and Jè Mala Vīramadevòta of Meṛatò, Kalyāṇa Siṅgha sent a body of 1.000 horses to the help of the latter, and Māla De was defeated and put to flight and his royal insignia captured. Pp. 194*a*-197*a* describe how Ṭhākura Sī Jètasīòta retook Bharathanèra in S. 1606, but lost it again to the Muhammadans shortly afterwards and was himself killed in the battle.

Pp. 197*b*-198*a* give a genealogy of the descendants of Thākura Sī, who are called *Vāghāvata Vīkās*, and the descendants of Nārana,—to whom Kalyāṇa Siṅgha gave Èvārò in S. 1607, who are called *Nāranòta Vīkās*, and next relate how Vāghò Thākurasīòta went to Dillī and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar, who restored him the fief of Bharathanèra. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā̃ of Ajmer and *rāṇā* Udè Siṅgha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198*a*-199*a*), the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā̃ and Udè Siṅgha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udè Siṅgha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā and Māla De against the Rāṇa, and his defeat at Haramāṛò, the capture of Meratò, the loss of Ajmer, and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā̃ in Jètāraṇa (p. 200*a*). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *satīs* of Kalyāṇa Siṅgha (S. 1628).

The *khyāta* of RĀYA SIṄGHA begins p. 200*b* as follows :—

अब राव कल्यांणसिंघजी री वषत दीवांणगी री कांम सांगोजी करता। सू° जिणां दिनां मै सांगोजी वछावत गुजरा हा। पीछै वीकानेर आया तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी सांगैजी री हवेली पधारीया। नै गढ दाषल हुवा। ता पीछै वछावत कर्मचंद दरबार मै हाजर हुवौ। तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी इण नूं दीवाणगी री षिलत अनायत करी।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Siṅgha was introduced to Akbar by *kāvara* Māna Siṅgha of Ā̃bera, how Rāya Siṅgha and Māna Siṅgha defeated the Paṭhāṇas of Aṭaka (p. 205*a*) (*sākha rò gīta*, p. 205*b*), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Siṅgha the title of *rājā* (p. 205*b*) and a *mansab* of 4 thousand with a jurisdiction over 52 *parganas* (S. 1634). Then the chronicler skips back to the expedition against Ahmadabad (4 *sāyada rā gīta*, the first of which begins : **श्रेहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आवू,** p. 206*a*), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Siṅgha, Rāya Siṅgha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākha rī nīsāṇī* : **सोलै से तीसे समे**... p. 207*b*). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Siṅgha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of *rāṇā* Udè Siṅgha, and the gift of 50 elephants he bestowed on the Cāraṇas on that occasion. The names of 7 Cāraṇas and 1 Bhāṭa are given in this connection :—

हाथी १ दूदै आसीयै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ देवराज रतनूं नै दीनै (*sic*)। हाथी १ दुरसै आढै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट अखजी नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट लखैजी नै। हाथी १ गैपै तुंकारै सिंडायच नै दीनां। हाथी १ भुलै सांईयै नै दीनां। हाथी १ भाट खेतसी गांव दागड़ै रै नै दीनां (p. 208*b*). (*Sāyada rò gīta* : रहसी जग बोल घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sīrohī, which Rāya Siṅgha undertook by order of Akbar, and carried out most successfully by capturing Sultān himself and taking him prisoner to Bikaner (3 commemorative songs, p. 210*a*). Pp. 210*b*-214*b* exhibit a copy—in *devanāgarī*—of the *firman* by Akbar, in which Rāya Siṅgha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Siṅgha conquered Jodhpur from *rāva* Candra Sena and held it for 1 year (p. 214*b*), and during this period gave the village of Bhadorò, in the Nāgòra territory, to Sā̃dū Mālò, and four other villages to Ādhò Durasò, and *lākhapasāvas* to Bāratha Lākhò, Bāratha Śaṅkara, etc. (*sākha rò kavitta*). Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Siṅgha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udè Siṅgha (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ratanū̃ Deva Rāja : थई भाग रावा व्पत तप ईषता..., p. 215*b*). In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Siṅgha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāya Siṅgha ordered his chief minister Vachāvata Karma Canda to build at Bikaner a new fort, *Navò Koṭa*, which is the one that is now extant. The foundations were laid in Saṃvat 1645, and it was completed in Saṃvat 1650 (p. 216*a*). Follows the description of Rāya Siṅgha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Sindhāyaca Gèpò, and his habit of addressing all people as " thou ", which had won him the nickname of *Tū̃kārò*. On that occasion, Rāya Siṅgha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on : Mahaḍū̃ Jāḍò, Ratanū̃ Deva Rāja, and Sā̃dū Mālò (commem. song by Sindhāyaca Gèpò : किसै राण रावल किसै राव राजा कीयौ, p. 216*a*). P. 216*a* mentions a work (*Bhāṣa*) in praise of Rāya Siṅgha, which was composed by Bāratha Śaṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Siṅgha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgòra (*sāyada rò gīta* by Āḍhò Durasò · सबदी लग कोड़ मजाद रायसिंघ...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Siṅgha and placing Daḷapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Siṅgha the *parganas* of Bhaṭanèra, Kasūra and others and assigning them to Daḷapata (S. 1656, p. 217*b*), Daḷapata's fighting against Rāya

Singha and against Jāvadīn and being captured by the latter; the rebellion and death of Amara Siṅgha and the songs sung by Cāraṇī Padamā—Sādū Mālò's sister—on the occasion (S. 1654, pp. 218*a*-219*a*); the death of Prithī Rāja (S. 1657); the death of Rāma Siṅgha at Kalyāṇapura (S. 1656, commem. song: सरणाई चरण वधांणे सबदी, p. 220*a*); and lastly the death of Rāya Siṅgha, which took place at Burāṇapura, in Saṃvat 1668 (*marasyò* by Adhò Durasò: वडौ सूर सुदतार रायसिंघ विसरांमीयां, p. 221*a*).

The *khyāta* of DAḶAPATA SIṄGHA begins p. 221*a* as follows:—

पीछै दलपतसिंघजी गादी विराजीया। दलपतसिंघजी रौ जन्म सं० १६२१। फागण वद। ८॥ इष्ट॥ ४४। ४५॥ दलपतसिंहजी री जन्मपत्री। सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा॥ तद दिली आय पातसाह जिहांनगीर रै कदमां लागा। सू० वरस। १। चाकरी करी... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Daḷapata incurred the displeasure of the Emperor by refusing to go to court, whereas Sūra Siṅgha, his brother, succeeded in gaining the favour of the Emperor, and obtained from him the necessary help for making himself lord of Bikaner. Daḷapata was defeated and captured and taken to Ajmer, where he broke off from the jail, after killing his wives, and sword in hand met a glorious death (*sāyada rò gīta*: काबां जद जोध किसन चौ कासण.... and *kavitta*: बूठ पाथ देषतां... p. 225*a*).

The *khyāta* of SŪRA SIṄGHA properly begins p. 225*b* with the dates of his birth (S. 1651) and accession to the throne (S. 1670), and then a copy of three *firmans* giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahāgīr:—

पीछै दिली गया तठै पातसाह जहांगीरजी मुनसब इनायत कीयौ। जिण मै पड़गना बगस्या तिण री सनंध री नकलां री याद॥ फरमांण फलोधी रौ॥... etc.

Before the beginning proper, however, some miscellaneous information is anticipated, namely: the revenge Sūra Siṅgha took on the descendants of the traitor Vachāvata Karma Canda, the reassuming of some *jāgīrs* and privileges, and the gift of a *lākhapasāva* to Gāḍaṇa Coḷò, who had composed a *veli* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūhò* following:—

ओलै रावण आप रां   चोलै नै कर चाव।
सूरजमाल समापीया   पण धर लाषपसाव॥ १॥

(S. 1672, p. 225*b*). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sūra Siṅgha consists of an account of the war consequent upon the rebellion of Khuram to his father Jahāgīr, and the part Sūra Siṅgha played in it (comm. song by Sindhāyaca Kisanò : गिरंद गाच्हटण... p. 227*b*). The last three pages are devoted to Gòra Gopāḷa Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Thathò (pp. 229*a*-*b*), and to ṭhākura Udè Bhāṇa of Mahājana, who defeated a revolt of the Joiyās The death of Sūra Siṅgha in the Dekhan is mentioned p. 230*a* and the year is given as Saṃvat 1688.

The *khyāta* of KARAṆA SIṄGHA begins from a contest he had with *rāva* Amara Siṅgha,—the banished son of Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur —to whom Sāh Jahā̃ had assigned Nāgòra, which had been in the possession of the *rājā*s of Bikaner (pp. 230*b*-231*a*). Then it describes Karaṇa Siṅgha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvārī, who had rebelled to Sāh Jahā̃ and was eventually defeated and captured in Saṃvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karaṇa Siṅgha made against the *rāva* of Pūgaḷa and the division he made of the territory of Pūgaḷa amongst the Sekhāvata Bhāṭīs (*sākha rī nīsāṇī* by Sādū Mahesa Dāsa : सोलै से वेच्हवै... S. 1673, p. 232*a*). Next comes the description of Orangzeb's usurpation of the imperial throne (S. 1715, pp. 232*b*-233*a*), the death of Amara Siṅgha (p. 233*b*), and then again the usurpation of Orangzeb, related at more length. Pp. 236*a*-238*a* contain a series of *jhūlanā dūhās* in honour of Kesarī Siṅgha—the second son of Karaṇa Siṅgha—composed by Kaviyò Lūṇa Karaṇa (करण प्रणाम प्रमेस कुं .. etc.). Follows a very interesting anecdote, illustrative of the attitude of the Rajputs towards the intolerant policy of Orangzeb. Orangzeb, it is stated, had devised a scheme for taking all the Rajput nobles beyond the Aṭaka, under the pretext of a military expedition, and there forcibly convert them to the Islam. But the Rajputs were informed of the plot and, when they reached the Indus, they contrived to make the Mugals cross first, and then, when the boats came back to fetch them, destroyed them all and returned to their lands. It is stated that the first to strike the axe on the boats was Karaṇa Siṅgha, and in recognition of this fact he was given by the consent of all the Rajputs the title of "Emperor of Hindustan" (हिंदुस्थान रै पातसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following :—

करण प्रथी इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे
कूच कर हले दरकूच काजा ।
अटक असुरांण रा कटक सब ऊतरे
रहे तट वार हिंदवांण राजा ॥ १ ॥

वंस मटतीस मिल वात यह विचारी
जोर औरंग पड़े सोर जाडौ ।
सूर रौ सूर केवांग भुज साहीयां
आभ पड़तां ऊवौ भूप आडौ ॥ २ ॥
कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे
धीर सांरां धरे मेट धोखो ।
करां मग तोल मुष बोल कहीयौ करन
जिते ऊभौ इतै नहीं जोखौ ॥ ३ ॥
करन वाषांग दुनीयांग धिन धिन कहै
धरम छत्रीयांग भुज अमर धारू ।
अटक सूं लीयां हिंदवांग आयौ उरड़
मुरड़ पतसाह वीकांग मारू ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239*b*).

After two other songs, one of which by Sindhāyaca Ṭhākura Sī, the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called Karaṇa Siṅgha to Dillī to kill him, but afterwards thought it wiser to command him to Orangābād, and, whilst Karaṇa Siṅgha was there, resumed the *mansab* of Bikaner. In Saṃvat 1724, the *mansab* of Bikaner was given to Anopa Siṅgha. The last page mentions three villages in the territory of Orangābād, which Karaṇa Siṅgha granted to Cāraṇas, to wit: Vīkāsara to Sādū Mahesa Dāsa, Dātalī to Ratanū Māna, and Revārò to Kaviyò Lūṇa Karaṇa; and then the death of Karaṇa Siṅgha which took place at Orangābād in Saṃvat 1726 (commem. *gīta*: नरां नाह पतसाह छोडाड़ सकीयौ नही..., p. 241*b*).

The *khyāta* of ANOPA SIṄGHA begins with a list of the *parganas* in the *mansab* of Bikaner, and then an account of Anopa Siṅgha's participation in the war against Siva Rāja in the Dekhan :—

पीछै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी दषग रै बंदोबस्त सारू मेलीया। जिगां दिनां सिवराज राजगढ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३०००० दिषग मै सारी जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै। तिग पर माराज पातसाहजी रै हुकम सूं फौज लेर पधारीया। परै सूं सिवराज आयौ... etc. (p. 242*a*).

After the end of the war, Anopa Siṅgha was conferred by Orangzeb the title of *mahārājā* (*sāyada rò gīta* : सिवौ बाहादर षत

सबस।... etc.). Follow the expeditions against Sikandara of Vījāpura and Tānā Sāh of Golakuṇḍa (pp. 242*b*–243*a*; commem. song: रूप कौ अनूप रस...), a *kavitta* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance (उदैपुर प्रथम कीयौ..., p. 243*a*), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhāṭīs of Cūḍera (pp. 243*b*-ff.). P. 247*a* it is recorded that Anopa Siṅgha was a great scholar, and composed works in Sanskrit, amongst which the *Anūparatnākara* and *Anūpameghamālā*. Then we have the story of the trouble caused by Vanamāḷī Dāsa, an illegitimate son of Karaṇa Siṅgha, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Siṅgha succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247*b*-248*b*). P. 249*a* records the death of Anopa Siṅgha at Ādūṇī, in Saṃvat 1755 (commem. song: दलां पाह रां वाह दोय राह दाषै दुनी...)

The *khyāta* of Sarūpa Siṅgha is a very short and unimportant one in itself, but is enlarged by the insertion of some extraneous matter relating to Jodhpur beginning :—

अथ सं० १७६२ चैत्र सुद १५ नै पातसाहजी दुरगदास ऊपर वडा मह्रवांन हूं अथ वीनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजी ने बगसायौ... (p. 249*a*),

and by a biographical account of Padama Siṅgha—the eldest son of Karaṇa Siṅgha—from the quarrel over a deer which took place at Orangābād between Mohaṇa Siṅgha—another son of Karaṇa Siṅgha—and the imperial *koṭavāḷa*, and in which Padama Siṅgha killed the latter (pp. 249*b*–250*b*) (four commem. *gītas*, one of which by Dhadhavāṛiyò Dvārakā Dāsa, pp. 251*a*-*b*), to the glorious death he met in the Dekhan (p. 256*b*) (commem. songs: लागा पग सेस आभ सिस लागौ .. etc., p. 257*a*-*b*). The chronicle of Sarūpa Siṅgha proper begins only p. 258*a* :—

अथ जिणां दिनां मै मुषत्यारी मूंधड़े रघनाथ री छै: वा° इणां रै जिलै मै इतरी आसांमी हैः ओसवाल कोठारी कूकड़चोपड़ौ नैणसी जीवणदासोत... etc.

It consists only of a description of some intrigues which took place at Bikaner, while the young *mahārāja* was in the Dekhan, and terminated in the putting to death of Koṭhārī Nèṇa Sī and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Mājī. Sarūpa Siṅgha died in Saṃvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260*b*).

The *khyāta* of Sujāṇa Siṅgha begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dillī to Orangābād :—

सू० पातसाहजी हुआ तरै दिली छोडी सं० १७५८ दिली में फकीर सिरमद कुं मरवाया सू° औ सिरमद वडौ अवलीयौ सिद्ध हौ... etc.

Commemorative *dūhò* (p. 261*b*) :—

केई बैसी गमक्ष कदर केई मनमौजी पीर।
सब के कंध वटोल कर ले गयौ आलमगीर॥१॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāṇa Siṅgha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Siṅgha, Abhè Siṅgha, and Bakhat Siṅgha of Jodhpur, namely: the first invasion by the Jodhpur army at the command of Bhaṇḍārī Rughanātha (pp. 261*b*–262*b*), the plot of Ajita Siṅgha for capturing Sujāṇa Siṅgha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda (p. 263*a*), the second invasion by Bakhat Siṅgha and Abhè Siṅgha of Jodhpur (S. 1790, commem. song: दुवो नाव सूजां दुसो राव वीकां चये, p. 264*a*), and lastly the stratagem of Bakhat Siṅgha for entering the fort of Bikaner by surprise (S. 1791, p. 265*b*). P. 264*b* it is stated that Sujāṇa Siṅgha entrusted the administration of the State to his son *kāvara* Jorāvar Siṅgha. The demise of Sujāṇa Siṅgha, which took place in Saṃvat 1792, is recorded p. 266*a*.

The subject of the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Siṅgha, which begins p. 266*a* as follows :—

पीछै देस रै दबणादै पासै राजा अभैसिंघजी री तर्फ सूं थाणा बैठा हा: तिण सूं फौज कर श्रीजी थाणां ऊपर चढीया: सू थांणा सारा उठाय दीना: वा° परै सूं अभैसिंघजी फौज कर वखतसिंघजी री कांकड़ पर डेरा कीया...,

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Siṅgha siding with Jorāvar Siṅgha against Abhè Siṅgha. The account of Abhè Siṅgha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jè Siṅgha of Āmbera's assault on Jodhpur, is given at great length pp. 268*a*-274*b*. The *khyāta* ends p. 276*a* with the death of Jorāvar Siṅgha (S. 1802).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजी रै लारै संतान नहीं तिण री वडी चिंता हुई वा° ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजी। तारासिंहजी। गदड़सिंहजी। नागोर सं धड़ लेय लाड़ण आया हा बीकानेर री विगाड़ करण सारू...

(p. 276*a*), and treats the subjects following: installation of Gaja Siṅgha, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276*b*-278*b*, *sākha rò gīta*: **कहै खेम जोधांण रौ प्रजा अमराव कथ...**), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha against Abhè Siṅgha and Malāra Rāva (S. 1804, pp. 279*a*-*b*), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha against Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur and Jè Siṅgha of Āmbera on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279*b*-283*b*), defeat of Rāma Siṅgha and installation of Bakhat Siṅgha on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p. 284), Gaja Siṅgha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284*b*-287*a*), copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Siṅgha is recognized as a *mansabdār* of 7 thousand (pp. 288*b*-289*b*), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha, Vijè Siṅgha, and Bahādar Siṅgha of Kisanagaḍha against Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur and the Marāṭhās (pp. 289*b*-295*a*, S. 1812). The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events: such as Gaja Siṅgha's marriage with the daughter of *rājā* Jèta Sī of Kāvā, which took place at Jaipur (S. 1812), and which is described very diffusely pp. 295*b*-298*b*, etc. Pp. 307*b*-309*a* describe the dispute between Vijè Siṅgha of Jodhpur and Aṛa Sī of Udèpur over the province of Goḍhavāṛa, and Gaja Siṅgha's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p. 311*b* with the death of Gaja Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1844.

The *khyāta* of Rāja Siṅgha, which is a very brief one, begins p. 312*a*, after a list of the sons and wives of Gaja Siṅgha :—

हमै माराज राजसिंघजी राजा हुवा सू° सरीर मै षेद तौ पैलड़ीज ऊतौ पण राजतिलक विराजीयां पछै सरधा घणी घट गई... etc.

Rāja Siṅgha had long been ill, and succumbed to his illness a few days after his accession. He left an infant son, Pratāpa Siṅgha, who according to the chronicle, died of small-pox in the same year as his father (p. 312*b*).

The *khyāta* of Sūrata Siṅgha goes from p. 312*b* to p. 339*a*. It begins :—

पीछै सं° १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकंवार रतनसिंघजी रौ जन्म हुवौ अरु इग्याहीज साल फौज कर पधारीया गांव कालू मांय कर डेरा चूरू हुवा ठाकर सिवजीसिंहजी पावां लागा ... etc

The most important events related are: the capture of Bhaṭanèra (S. 1862, pp. 313*a*-314*b*)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Siṅgha changed its old name into that of Hanumānagadha—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314*b*-315*b*), the coalition of Sūrata Siṅgha with Jagata Siṅgha of Jaipur and Savāi Siṅgha of Pohakaraṇa against Māna Siṅgha of Jodhpur (S. 1863-5, pp. 316*b*-320*a*), the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army (pp. 320*a*-322*a*), the fight for Cūrū (pp. 324*b*-ff.), the treaty concluded with the East India Company in Saṃvat 1875, of which a copy is inserted pp. 330*b*-331*b*, the help received from the English (pp. 332*a*-ff.), etc. The *khyāta* ends p. 339*a* with the death of Sūrata Siṅgha (S. 1885).

The *khyāta* of RATANA SIṄGHA begins p. 339*b* as follows :—

सं० १८८५ वैसाष वद ५ श्रीमाराज रतनसिंहजी तषत विराजीया: कर्णामौल मै स्॰ पहला तौ गांव सेषसर रै गोदारै ... तिलक कीयौ श्रीहजूर रै वा॰ पौछै माजन रां ठाकरां वैरीसालजी सेरसिंहोत हजूर रै तिलक कीयौ... etc.

It is the most diffuse of all the *khyātas* and numbers 55 leaves containing a very minute and particular account of all the events, most of them unimportant, in Ratana Siṅgha's reign, which it would be difficult and superfluous to mention here in detail. The death of Ratana Siṅgha (S. 1908) is told p. 393*b*, and after it a series of *marasyā kavittas* by Vīṭhū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 2 :—राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावळी नै पौढियाँ नै फुटकर वाताँ

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, consisting of 82 leaves, wrongly numbered as 81, of which 6 loose, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Size $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Many pages are blank. The written pages contain from 12 to 15 lines of writing of 13 to 16 *akṣaras*. Old Marwari script, except pp. 25*a*-27*a*, which are in *devanāgarī*, and were apparently written long after the rest of the MS. Date: about the end of the Saṃvat-century 1600. In the script no difference is made between ड and ड़.

The MS. is a very important and valuable one, especially in view of its age. It contains the works following :—

(*a*) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली राव सीहैजी सूँ राव कल्याणमलजी ताँई, pp. 1*a*-24*a*. A genealogical sketch of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhò to rāva Kalyāṇa Mala, who died at Bikaner in Saṃvat 1630. It begins :—

राजि श्रीसीहोजी कनवज ऊंतो आ[य] षेड रहीयो पछै श्रीदारकाजी री [जात] नु हालीयो सु विचालै पाटण मुल[रा]ज सोलंकी री रजवार सु : लाषौ फु[ला]णी उजाड घंणा कीया सु ते रे लोये सीहने (*sic*) नु रायै पछै सीहैजी कहो जु जात करि नै फिरतो आईस पछै फिरता आया ताहरा : लाषौ फुलांणी मारीयौ पछै सीहैजी नु : मुलराज परनाय नै षेड मेल्हीया (p. 1*a*),

and continues with a list of the sons of Sīhò who are here represented as four, to wit : Āsathāna, Sonaga, Ajò. and Reṇū, and with regard to the last one it is stated that his son was killed by some Cāraṇas, whom he used to feast at his table (p. 1*b*). Follow lists of the sons of Āsathāna, Dhā̃dhala, Udala, Saḷakhò, and Vīrama, containing almost only bare names. With Vīrama (p. 3*b*), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyāta* or historical sketch. This begins :—

तथा : वीरमजी महेवै : मालेजी कंन्हे रहता नै जोइया भटनेर षारवारे रे (*sic*) रहै आपत माहे वुरो हालीयो पछै जोइयोः लुणो नु बुवडराय मारीयो...

Follows the account of Cū̃ḍò, Vīrama De's son, from the legend of his having been brought up by Cāraṇa Ālhò at Kaḷāū (p. 6*a*), to his death under the walls of Nāgòra (p. 12*a*) :—

पछै मुलतान री फोजा नै दिली रा फोजा ले नै राव चुडे उपर नागोर आयो राव चुडो नागोर मारीया पछै केल्हण अपुठो गयो हुंमै ।

Next comes a list of the sons of Cū̃ḍò and after it the narrative is continued with Satò and Riṇa Mala, the adventures of Narabada being kept in prominent view. P. 17*a* gives a list of the sons of Jodhò, in which Vīkò is the first, and a preliminary account of him is given as follows :—

१ राजि श्रीवीकोजी नु (?) जांगलु ... ...

ताहरा कितराहिक दिन उसीया रहीया पछै कोडमदेसर राउ विगमल री बयर रांगागदे री टीकरी तलाव कराडीयो तेथ रहा।

With page 17*b* the account of Vīkò is resumed, from the attempt he made to make himself lord of Jodhpur at the death of Jodhò :—

पछै जोधोजी राम कहो सु टीकाइत नीबो हुतो सु पेहलो रांम कहो हुतो पछै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर हुंतो सु रा: वेरसल भीमोत वीकेजी नु कहाडीयो जु राउ जोधे राम कहो छै जे विगर गढ मै चढीया तु आयो तो टीको तो नु हुसी पछै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर हुती हालीयो सु पेडे माहि आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो सु मोवडै री आयो ने ता पेहलो हाडी जसमादे उतर नै वेरसल नु हाथा गेहर नै ले चढी गढ उपर पछै सातल नु टीको दीन्हो तितरै राउ वीकोही आयो पछै गढ घेरीयो राउ वीकै सुः (*sic*).

The *khyāta* of Vīkò comes to an end p. 19*b* with the foundation of Bikaner. The following pages contain a very brief account of Lūṇa Karaṇa, and then only bare lists of names of the sons of Vīkò (p. 20*b*), Lūṇa Karaṇa (p 22*b*), Jèta Sī (p. 23*a*), and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23*b*–24*a*).

(*b*) दिल्ली रै पातसाहाँ री याद, pp. 25*a*-27*a*. A list of the Emperors of Dillī from Sultān Samakā Gorī (1st) to Jahāgīr (73th). Apparently written at a later time than the rest of the MS.

(*c*) साँखलाँ दहियाँ सूँ जाँगलू लियौ तै री हाल, pp. 37*a*-*b* A very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jāgaḷū ?) and Prithī Rāja, and how the Sākhalās conquered Jāgaḷū from the Dahiyās :—

दहीयाणी अजीयादे (गांव) रिणीहरी दहीयै रै बेटी राजा प्रिथीराज नु मांगी हुती सु डोलो दहीया ले ने हालीया हुंता पछै जांगलु आय रहा पछै अजीयादे कोट आप रे नाव अजीयापुर कराडीया आगै जंगल धरती हुंती किउ न हुतो पछै राजा प्रिथीराज सीकार रांमण (*sic*) इये धरती आयो हुंतो ताहरा अजीयापुर आयो पछै बायर नु ले अजमेर गयो नै दहीया अजीयादे रै साथ

ऊंता सु रहीया पछै सांषलो (रायसी:) रूंणा (नागोर रे गांव) ऊंती आय नै रासीसर रही पछै उपाधीयो १ केसव सांषलां रे ऊतो तिण कुड कर नै सांषलां सं वात कीवी जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांषलां नु मराड नै पछै रहीया नु सांषलां बेटी [दी]न्ही पछै जान आई ऊंती ताहार (*sic*) सगलां [र]हीया नु चुक कर नै सांषला मारीया मार नै जाय जांगलु लीयो उव सांषला रहता पछै।

(*d*) राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ राउ सीहैजी सूँ बीकानेर रै राउ कल्याणमलजी ताँई, pp. 39*b*-43*b*. A series of genealogical lists containing only bare names and almost identical with the lists in (*a*).

(*e*) राठौड़ाँ री पट्टावली आसपाल सूँ बीकानेर रै राजा सूरज-सिङ्घजी ताँई, p. 46*b*. A list of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers from Āsa Pāḷa to Sūraja Siṅgha *rājā* of Bikaner. Containing only bare names.

(*f*) राउ जोधैजी री वेढाँ कियाँ री याद, pp. 47*a*–48*b*. A list of the battles fought by *rāva* Jodhò, beginning :—

कुवरपदे थंका (*sic*):

१ केरवो मारीयो

ताहरा बाहर चढीयो सु चुहलराई आपडीयो ओथ वेढ ऊई... etc.

(*g*) वीदावताँ री विगत, pp. 53*b*-56*b*. A note on the Vīdāvatas from *rāva* Jodhò, who conquered Lāṛaṇū, Chāpara and Droṇapura from the Mohilas Ajīta, Vachò, and Kā̃nò, and gave the land to his son Vīdò, down to Bhopata Rāmòta, whose domains were confiscated by *rājā* Rāya Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1628. The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vīdò and the villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of the Vīdāvatas down to Bhopata, and their relations with the rulers of Bikaner and the Paṭhāṇas of Nāgòra. The note begins :—

मोहिल अजीत नै रांणो वछो इयां रो राजथांन लाडंणु नै छापर ऊतो नै द्रणपुर मोहिल कान्हो वसो पछै महाराई श्रीजोधजी

(*sic*) सगलां नुं मारि नै मोहिले रे री (*sic*) धरिती ले नै राजि श्रीवीदेजी नुं राषीयी... etc.

(*h*) काँधलोताँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 58*b*-60*b*. A series of genealogical lists of the Kādhalòta Rāṭhòras containing only bare names. It ends with the two sons of Jagò Sāidasòta : Narana and Rāgho Dāsa.

(*i*) जोधावत जोधपुर रै धणियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 63*a*-65*b* Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhò, coming down as far as the sons of Udè Siṅgha. The lists contain only bare names, except for a short narrative in prose which is inserted pp. 64*a* ff., and the subject of which are Candra Seṇa and his sons Ugra Seṇa, Rāya Siṅgha, and Āsakaraṇa, and his brother Udè Siṅgha. This narrative begins as follows :—

जोधपुर तुरकाणी कै (।) चंदसेणजी राम कहो ताहरा टीको आसकर (*sic*) नु दीन्हो पछै कितरेहेके दिहाडै उगरसेन कहो जु मो कंन्हा चाकरी कराडै को नही... etc.

(*j*) राउल मालै नै जगमाल मालाउत रै टीकाराँ रै नाम तथा पोहकरणाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 74*b*–75*a*. Three genealogical lists giving only bare names, the third of which comes down as far as Sūjò Lūkāvata.

(*k*) भाटियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 78*a*-81*b*. Genealogical lists of the Bhāṭīs of Jesalmer, Derāvara, Vīkamapura, Pūgaḷa, and Hāpāsara. The first list begins :—

भाटी ऊवा ताँह री विगत (।) १ भाटी १ मांजमराव १ मंगलराव १ वीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंणु तणोट कराडीयो १ विजैराव १ देवराव देरावर कराडीयो १ मुध १ वाछु... etc.

The last name in the first list is *rāuḷa* Kalyāṇa Dāsa Hararājòta, who is here stated to have succeeded in Saṃvat 1670.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 3:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण तथा पट्टाँ र गाँवाँ री विगत

A cloth-bound volume, consisting of 166 leaves, each measuring 12¼″ × 14½″. Nearly 30 leaves blank. Each page contains about 25 lines of writing, and each line about 50 *akṣaras*. The MS. was all written by one and the same hand, apparently some 30–40 years ago. It is a copy from another MS., as clearly shown by the frequent empty spaces in the text. It contains two different works, to wit :—

(*a*) <u>बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण सिंढायच दयाळदास कृत</u>, pp. 1*a*—57*b*. A history of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten *dūhās* in Piṅgaḷa in the first page, which form a kind of introduction and explain that the *khyāta* called *Deśadarpaṇa*, i.e. "the mirror of the country," was compiled by *kavi* [Sindhāyaca] Dayāḷa Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Vèda Mahatā] Jasavanta Siṅgha, during the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha of Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāḷa Dāsa is the same Cāraṇa who compiled the *Khyāta* No. 1, described above. The present work, however, is not identical with the last-mentioned one, but differs from it to some degree, especially in the first part. The *Deśadarpaṇa* is a much less finished and co-ordinate work than *Khyāta* No. 1. It is a very summary and defective chronicle from the beginning down to the accession of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1802), and a very minute and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Siṅgha to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner, from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Ḍūgara Siṅgha (262nd), which contains only bare names, and then the narrative, in Marwari prose, begins from *rājā* Puñja (247th). P. 4*a* gives the following account of *rāva* Sīhò :—

२५५ मी पीढी सीयोजी सेतरामजी रा हुवा तिण री जनम री याद सं॰ ११८५ काती व्द ५ री जनम सं॰ १२१२ वैसाष व्द १२ राजा हुवा : लाष २४०००० री पैदा सुं कीताइक परगनां सुं इनायत कनोज ऊई सु पातसाह री चाकरी मै रजु हुवा . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Bikaner proper begins from p. 7*b* with an account of how *rāva* Jodhò defeated *rāṇò* Ajita Mohila and

conquered from him Chāpara and Dronapura. P. 9*a* the reasons for Vīkò's and Kādhala's emigration are given, much in the same way as in *MS.* 1 :—

उगाड़ीज दीनां कवर वीकैजी काकाजी कांधलजी सुं इकवास घणी ऊंतो सु कांधलजी सुं कवर वीकोजी वतलाय रह्या था राव जोधाजी यां नुं देषीया इसो फुरमायो आज तो काका कांधलजी सुं भतीज रै सला हुवै सु जांणां क्यां इसौ दीसे छै काई नवी जमी षाटसी . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Vīkò continues in the next two pages, his conquests being simply mentioned one after another. About the expedition against Jodhpur, it is said that Vīkò succeeded in looting the city (p. 9*b*). The *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 10*a*-11*b*) contains exactly the same events as *MS.* 1, and they are also given in the same order. The *khyāta* of Jèta Sī begins p. 11*b* as follows :—

सं° १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर रै डेरां सुं वीदावत कौल्यांणदास री तरफ रो आेठौ आयो तै रा समंचार मातमपोसी वासतै कौल्याणदास आवै छै इसा समाचार रावजी श्रीजैतसी सुं मालम हुवा : तै पर रावजी कहायो वात समझी अठै आवण रो कुंहो काम नही . . . etc.,

and ends abruptly p. 13*b* with the mention of *rāva* Māla De's expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *khyātas* of Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 14*a*), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 14*a*-15*b*), Daḷapata Siṅgha (pp. 15*b*-16*b*), Sūra Siṅgha (pp. 17*a*-18*a*), Karaṇa Siṅgha (pp. 18*a*-18*b*), Anopa Siṅgha (pp. 18*b*-19*a*), Sarūpa Siṅgha (p. 19*a*), Sujāṇa Siṅgha (pp. 19*a*-20*b*), and Joràvar Siṅgha (pp. 20*b*-21*a*), all of which are very abridged and defective, some of them consisting only of a few lines and giving only the dates of the principal events. This part of the work contains no commemorative songs.

The latter part of the work, which describes the reigns of Gaja Siṅgha, Sūrata Siṅgha, and Ratana Siṅgha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in *MS.* 1. The *khyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins, p. 21*a*, as follows :—

श्रीजी जैपुर था सु रीणी पधारीया तरै वीकानेर सु न्हंतो बषतावरसींघजी सांम्हा गया वीकानेर पधराया सं° १८०२ असाड व्द

१४ नुं श्रांग फौरी पछै गादी बीराजीया पछै सं° १८०२ उगाहो रात कवरजी श्रमरसींघजी गांव गाढवालै सुं परबारा जोधपुर राजा श्रभैसींघजी कन्है मदत लेवण साह गया . . . etc.,

and comes to an end p. 26*b*. Then follows the *khyāta* of Sūrata Siṅgha (pp. 26*b*-32*b*), and lastly that of Ratana Siṅgha (pp. 32*b*-57*b*). This begins :—

सं° १८८५ वैसाष व्द ५ गदीनसीन हुवा बैसाष व्द ५ नु श्रीजी पोसाष कर करणमोल मै पधारीया : तषत ऊपर बीराजीया पहला तो गांव सेषसर रै गोदारां श्रीजी रै तीलक कीयो पछै महाजन रै ठाकर बीका रतनसीयोत बैरीसालजी सेरसीघोत तीलक कीयो . . . etc.

From a comparison of the few lines quoted above with the corresponding ones in *MS.* 1 (p. 339*b*), it will be seen how closely the two MSS. agree with one another. In fact, especially as far as the *khyāta* of Ratana Siṅgha is concerned, the text in the two works is identical, except for slight differences in the wording and the use of different synonyms. In the *Deśadarpaṇa*, the *khyāta* of Ratana Siṅgha is not completed. It breaks off in Saṃvat 1902 with the mention of the contingent Ratana Siṅgha sent to Marotha in help of the English (p. 57*b*, corresponding to p 378*b* in *MS.* 1).

(*b*) <u>बीकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत,</u> pp. 76*a*-154*a*. A descriptive list of the villages in the Bikaner State, classified according to the names of their different tenants, with the figures of their respective income, population, etc., and also summary accounts of the principal events in the history of each fief, as well as genealogical lists of the ancestors of the present tenants, etc Compiled under the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha, and probably intended to form a kind of supplement to the *khyāta* (*a*) described above. The work begins from the villages assigned to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीदेवस्थांना तालकै (*sic*) गांव मंडोया तै री तपसील इण भांत,

then follow the other fiefs. As a specimen of the nature of the work, we may take the account of the fief of Mahājana, which begins p. 98*a* as follows :—

रेष	गांव	पैदावारी
८६	८७	५१०००

ठीकांणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लीषीजै तैं री वीगत इण भांत छै (।) हमार ठा° अमरसींघजी ठाकर रे घर पटै रा गांव १०९ ठाकर बंदगी मे घोहता तैं सुं वधारै रा गांव ११ परधांन ठाकरां रै अमरावत छै त्यां रै पटै गांव १५ इण भात पटो तो गांव अेक सो पैंतीस १३५ रो लीषीजै परंत हमार पटै वाः आवाद कमती छै तै री तपसील इण भांत ठा° डावी मीसल सीरै बैठै महाजन रो ठीकांणो रावजी श्रीलूणकरणजी रै राज मै वडा कवर रतनसीजी था ज्यां नै अवल मै ठीकांणो बंधायो संवत १५६२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the fief of Mahājana. The work describes first the fiefs of the Rāṭhòṛas (Vīkā, Jodhā, Rūpāvata, Vīdāvata, etc.), and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhāṭī, Tāvara, Paṛihāra, Kachavāha Pāvāra Vāghoṛa, etc.).

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

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MS. 4 :—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री वात तथा वंसावली.

A MS. consisting of 54 leaves, of which about one half covered with writing, and the other half blank Incomplete apparently one or two leaves being missing at the end. Each leaf measures $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6''$ and contains 23 lines of writing of about 18 *akṣaras* each. Written all by one hand, some 150-200 years ago. Cloth-bound, but with loose leaves. The script is very incorrect *devanāgarī* and makes no distinction between ड and ड़.

The MS. contains .—

(*a*) राठौड़ाँ री वात राव सीहैजी सूँ राजा रायसिङ्घजी ताँई, pp. 1*a*-23*b* A very summary historical sketch of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhò to *rājā* Rāya Siṅgha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter. The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 1*a*-15*b*) is written on the very same and identical lines as (*a*) in *MS.* 2, the only difference being in that the account here is much more ample than that in *MS.* 2, and commemorative

songs are abundantly interspersed. Many passages are practically identical in the two works, only the wording is slightly altered by the use of different synonyms and expressions. There is no doubt that of the two versions, that contained in *MS.* 2 is the original. To give an idea of the close dependency of the two works on one another, I quote below the beginning of our *MS.* 4 (*a*), which the reader may compare with the beginning of *MS.* 2 (*a*) quoted in the above pages :—

सीहोजी षेड गांव आय नै रहीया पछै श्रीदारिकाजी री जात नु हालीया वीच पाटण सोलंकी मूलराज री रजवार उठै डेरा कीया सु मुलराज चावोडां रो दोहीतो चावोडां रै भाटी लाषे फुलांणी सुं वैर सु लाषै षेटै करण मै निबला घात दीया तै सुं राज रो धंणी मूलराज ऊवो सु मूलराज सीहैजी सुं मिलीयो कहो मांरै लाषै सुं वैर छै थे मारी मदाह (*sic*) करो . . . etc.

The narrative continues on the same lines as in *MS.* 2 (*a*), only more diffuse, as far as the expedition of Lūṇa Karaṇa against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15*b*, as follows .—

सु अठा सु लुंणकरण फोज कर चढीयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हेक परीया बावलांणी सुधा फेरीया रावल गढ मां बेठै जोयो,

corresponding to the following passage in *MS.* 2 (*a*), (p. 20*a*):—

ता पछै राउ लुणकरण वले कटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राउल गढ झालीयो पछै कोट दोला फेर नै पाछा आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in *MS.* 2 (*a*), which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūṇa Karaṇa, corresponding to p. 16*a* in the present MS. Pp 16*a*-23*b* contain a continuation of the narrative, on quite the same lines, from the accession of Jèta Sī to the reign of Rāya Siṅgha. I give below the last lines, from which it would appear that the work was composed under the last-mentioned *rājā* .—

अर रायसंघजी राज करें देस मां अंमल दसतुर ऊवो पछै पातसाह अकबर गुजरात रयासा पर आवै स [डे]रा अजमेर ऊवा तद अठा सुं रायसंघजी रांमसंघजी दुजा उमराव सारा साथ ले अजमेर पातसा री पावां लागा पंण पातसा ईहां सु राजी नही......पछै इहां अरज कीवी जो गुजरात पर हरवल म्हे हुसां चाकरी मुजरो कर देषासां तद

पातसा कांन्हे वीकानेर रो नवमोहरो लिखायो अजमेर रो सुबै तईनाथ ईण भांत चाकर हुवा.

Here ends the work proper. After the end, 4 commemorative *dūhās* are added, which have nothing to do with Rāya Siṅgha and whereof the text is very incorrect.

(*b*) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 23*b*-26*a*. A genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sīhò to *mahārājā* Abhè Siṅgha. It contains only names and references to the principal events and dates. The latest date mentioned is Saṃvat 1781.

(*c*) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 26*a*-27*b*. A similar genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vīkò to *mahārājā* Anopa Siṅgha. The latest date mentioned is Saṃvat 1726, but the genealogy is incomplete, one or more leaves having gone lost at the end of the MS.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 5:—वीकानेर री ख्यात महाराजा सुजाण-सिङ्घजी हूँ महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी ताँई नै दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिथीराजरासै.

A huge volume, cloth-bound, numbering 374 leaves, $16\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Each page contains from 36 to 42 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 35 *akṣaras*. Written by different hands, all in *devanāgarī* script. About 100 years old, at the most. A few pages blank. The volume contains :—

(*a*) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्घजी री वात, pp. 2*a*-5*a*. An historical sketch of the reign of *mahārājā* Sujāṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner. Beginning :—

सं° १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ रो जन्म सं° १७५७ वैसाख सुद ७ पाट बैठा जेठ वद १२ श्रीवीकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीओरंगसाह री चाकरी मैं ओरंगावाद सोबै था सं° १७६३ मिती फागुण———

ओरंगसाह पोत ऊवो अजीतसिंहजी पातसाह री सुबा नै जालोर सुं असवार हुय जोधपुर कायंम कीयो . . . etc.

The work contains a description of the Jodhpur expedition against Bikaner, lead by Bhaṇḍārī Raghunātha, the conspiration of Ajita Siṅgha to murder Sujāṇa Siṅgha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda, the marriage of Sujāṇa Siṅgha at Dūgarapura (S. 1776), and the war with Jodhpur of Saṃvat 1790-92.

(*b*) <u>महाराजा जोरावरसिङ्घजी तथा गजसिङ्घजी री ख्यात नै जुनी ख्यात री वातौं</u>, pp. 6*a*-95*b*. A chronicle of the reigns of Jorāvar Siṅgha and Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner, with special reference to the wars with Jodhpur, and digressional dialogues on the earlier history of Bikaner Jodhpur, and other Rajput States. The work begins :—

...नै देस मै राजा श्रीअभैसिंहजी वषतसिंहजी रै थांणां उपर असवार हुवा वीदासर गोपालपुरै मुकांम हुवा परै सुं राजा वषतसिंहजी प्रोहत जगनाथ जैदेवांणी पोहकरणो जमीयत जोधपुर नागोर वगेरै सेषावत सादूलसिंघ जगरांमोत फोज भारी ले नै श्रीजी री फोज रै मुकालबै आय उतरीया...,

and proceeds immediately to relate the attack on Bikaner by Abhè Siṅgha of Jodhpur, and the siege he laid to the fort. P. 7*a* the first digression begins with the account of the mission of Muhatò Āṇanda Rūpa to Savāī Jè Siṅgha of Jaipur, to induce him to take the field against Jodhpur and thus relieve the siege of Bikaner. His dialogues with *mahārājā* Jè Siṅgha begin from p. 11*b*, where Jè Siṅgha questions him about the earlier history of Bikaner and its relations with Jodhpur :—

महाराज श्रीसवाइजेसिंहजी फुरमाइ जो मुहंताजी जोधपुर रा सुं यांहांरै आगली हकीकत किण तरै छै।

The reply by Āṇanda Rūpa is in the form of a summary historical sketch of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vīkò to *rājā* Daḷapata Siṅgha (pp. 11*b*-18*a*). To corroborate and illustrate his recital, Āṇanda Rūpa has a bard summoned his name Jayā Rāma, a Bāraṭha originary from Bikaner, who recites all the commemorative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by Āṇanda Rūpa begins :—

मुंहतैजी अरज किवी जो महाराज जाँगलु सांषलां री राज थो सु आपत री अदाव[त] वा कालदुकाली सु धरती वैरांण ऊइ तिण

उपर सांखलो नापो मांणकराव रो राव जोधैजो कनै जाय धरती रो वैनती किवी...etc. (p. 11*b*),

and continues with the *khyāta* of Vīkò, his conquests, his foundation of Bikaner, and his expedition against Jodhpur (pp. 11*b*-12*b*). Then follow the *khyātas* of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 12*b*-13*a*), which contains only the account of the expedition against Jesalmer, and some commemorative songs, Jèta Sī (pp. 13*a*-15*b*), Kalyāṇa Siṅgha (pp. 15*b*-16*a*), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 16*a*-17*a*), and Daḷapata Siṅgha (pp. 17*a*-18*a*), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Āṇanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Daḷapata Siṅgha, *mahārājā* Jè Siṅgha interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Āṇanda Rūpa is contained in pp. 18*a*-19*a*, where he traces his pedigree to Osiyā, whence his ancestor Siva Rāja Sālāvata emigrated to Bikaner, during the time of *rāva* Vīkò :—

...ओसीयां मांहांरो कदीम वास थो नै ओ मुलक सं°——— राव चवडै वीरमोत मंडोहर लीवी तिण दिन सुं दरबार मै पग कै तठा पछै राव जोधैजी रो (*sic*) कवर वीकैजी साथ ओसीयां सु सिवराज सालावत भायांवसो लोक सुधो आयो...etc. (p. 18*a*).

The dialogical digression ends p. 19*b*, with an account of the contest Bikaner had with *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, after the Emperor had assigned Nāgòra to the latter.

From p. 20*a*, the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jè Siṅgha held with his nobles, and how they all resolved to draw their swords against Jodhpur. Pp. 20*b*-21*a* describe the march of the Jaipur army, and the alarm of Abhè Siṅgha, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rò dūhò* :—

तीन [1] महीना पांच दिन गढ सूं [2] गोता खाय ।
अभमलही घर आवियौ [3] पूंदै [4] आग लगाय ॥ १ ॥

P. 21*b* a new digression begins, also in the form of dialogues, the interlocutors this time being Jè Siṅgha of Jaipur, Bakhat Siṅgha of Nāgòra, Dalel Siṅgha of Būdī, and other chiefs assembled in the Jaipur camp. The first recital is by Bakhat Siṅgha, who in compliance with a request of Jè Siṅgha, relates the early history of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sīhò to *rāva* Jodhò (pp. 22*a*-30*b*). This recital begins :—

आगलां बुजरकां कनै इण तरै सुणी कै परंपरा राठोड़ां रो कनवज

[1] MS. तन, [2] MS. सुं, [3] MS. आवीयो, [4] MS. पुदे ।

रजथ्यांनी सु महाराज श्रीजैचंदजी दलेपाँगुलो कहांणो तांहां री साहिबी रा कठा तांइ वषांण कहो ताहरै वरदाइसेन ऊवो ताहरै पाट सेतरांम नै सेतरांमजी रै सीहोजी ऊवा...etc.,

and ends with the foundation of Jodhpur by *rāva* Jodhò in Saṃvat 1515 The conversation is continued in pages 30*b*-32*b* with the early history of the Sīsodiyās (pp. 30*b*-31*b*), the Bhāṭīs (pp. 31*b*-32*a*), the Devaṛās, the Hāḍās, and the Kachavāhās (pp. 32*a*-*b*), related partly by Jè Siṅgha and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jè Siṅgha and his allies levied a contribution from Jodhpur and returned to their country, after having attained their object, the relief of the siege of Bikaner. *Sākha rò dūhò* by Gāḍaṇa Khīva Rāja (p. 33*a*) :—

वीकानेर गयंद जिम गहे अभै रजग्राह ।
सुणे पुकार सिहाय कौ हर चौ पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

P. 33*a* describes a meeting of Jorāvar Siṅgha and Jè Siṅgha at Vaṇāra, after which the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Siṅgha is continued with an account of internal disturbances and the coalition of Bakhat Siṅgha and Abhè Siṅgha against Jaipur, till the death of Jorāvar Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1802 (p. 38*a*).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins in the same page 38*a*, as follows :—

श्रीजी रै कवर तो कोइ ऊवो नहीं सारांइ अमरावां मुतछदीयां हजरीयां नै फिकर उपनो जो कासु कीजै तिण समै रा°(?) वखतांमसिंघ केसोदासोत षाप किसनसिंघोत वीको अमरसिंघजी रो जिलायत थो सो किणही मुतछदी नै पुछीयो नही नै रा° (?) कुसलसिंघ प्रथीराजोत री वींटी रो सैहणान ले नै चढ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Siṅgha, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha at Nāgòra in Saṃvat 1806 (p. 44*a*). P. 45*a* begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Siṅgha, Bakhat Siṅgha, Kachavāhò Dalel Siṅgha, and Muhatò Mana Rúpa, and the place of their meeting is Kāḷiyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following: how Savāī Jè Siṅgha went for help to Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestrated (pp. 45*a*-46*b*), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Siṅgha (pp. 46*b*-48*a*), and how Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur was murdered by his son

Bakhat Singha (pp. 48*a*-49*a*). This is related by Bakhat Singha himself and it is interesting to see how cynically he confesses his horrible crime and throws the blame on his young age and the drink he had indulged in :—

मांहांरी ढांढा री सु (*sic*) बुध थी नै बालक था नै भांग अरोगता तै री तरंगां उठती क्यु सोच विचार कियो नही तीण सु सं° १७८१ मिति आसाढ सुद १३ रात रा सुतां नै छिद्र पाय चूक कियो सु ऊणाहार रा कारण पुठै वडो केहरषाणो ऊवो.........मांहांरी नून बुध थी तिण सु इसो कांम हाथे वणायो...(p. 48*b*).

Pp. 49*a*-53*b* contain an account of the new coalition of Bakhat Singha, Gaja Singha, and Īsarī Singha of Jaipur, against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and of Bakhat Singha's installation on the throne of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1807. The remaining pages (54*a*-95*b*) simply contain a continuation of the chronicle of Gaja Singha from his marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808) to some unimportant events which happened in Saṃvat 1828.

(*c*) <u>वीरमायण ढाढी बहादर री कही,</u> pp. 97*a*-104*b*. The *Vīramāyana*, a bardic poem on the exploits of Vīrama De Salakhāvata, by Ḍhāḍhī Bahādar. Beginning :—

अत मत कायब सुद्ध लहां उकती । सुप्रसन्न होय दीजे सरस्वती । पोह राठोड़ अचल छत्रपती । कहां जिम कमधां कीरती ॥ १ ॥

End :—

अमर जुग च्यार अरैहण । खब कुमंत रोर मेटण संगट । कारन मनं वांछत करण । सुज मात तात बंधव सयण । सध गोग धारै सरण । छ छ छ ।

(*d*) <u>वीकानेर री हकीगत धणियाँ री,</u> pp. 105*a*-107*b*. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāva* Vīkò to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (S. 1726, pp. 105*a*-107*a*), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāṭhòras who immigrated with Vīkò from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khāpas* : Kādhala, Ūdāvata, etc. Beginning :—

राव वीकौ जोधावत रांणी नोरंगदे सांखली रा पेट रा बेटा २ हुवा वीको नै वीदौ दोनुंइ भाई ऊवा राव वीकै जोधावत सं° १४८७ रा श्रांवण सुदि १५ रो जनम सं° १५२७ वैसाष सुद ३ जोधपुर छुटौ नै गांव चुंडासर आय रया...etc.

(e) चहुवाण सीसोदिया वगैरे रजपुताँ री पीढियाँ तथा साइवी री जगावाँ, pp. 107*b*-111*b*. Genealogical accounts of the Cahavāṇas (p. 107*b*), the Sīsodiyās and their branches (pp. 108*a*-110*a*), the Bhāṭīs (p. 110*a*), the Devaṛās (pp. 110*a*-b), the Mohilas (p. 110*b*), the Sindhalas (pp. 110*b*-111*a*), the Solaṅkīs (p. 111*a*), and the Pāvāras (pp. 111*a*-*b*)

(f) पातसाह औरङ्गजेब री हकीगत, pp. 111*b*-121*a*. An account of the reign of Orangzeb with special reference to his war with Jodhpur, from the Golakuṇḍa expedition and the founding of Orangābād to the loss of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1743. The two first pages contain a kind of introduction, in which the most salient events in the reigns of Akbar, Jahā̃gīr and Śāh Jahā̃ are cursorily mentioned. The work begins :—

पातसा अकबर हमाऊ री दीली री धणी तिण रा परवाड़ा सं° १६११ पातसा हमाऊ दीली लीवी सु दीली री कोट जोवेतौ थो सु कांगरा थी गीर पड़ीयौ सुं मुवौ अकबर नांनौ थो टीकै बैठौ...etc.

(g) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 122*a*-132*b*. An historical sketch of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur, from *rājā* Padārtha to the death of *kā̃vara* Jagata Siṅgha, son of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha, in Saṃvat 1733 (p. 130*b*), followed by a few disconnected notes on very disparate subjects, mostly connected with the history of Marwar. Beginning :—

राजा पदारथ (सुरथ) री बेटी सं° ६११ पाट बैठो राजा ग्यांन पदारथ री सं° ६३४ रा वे ॥ सुद ५ जन्म...etc.

(h) प्रिथीराज चौहाण री रासौ कवि चन्दवरदाई री कहियौ, pp. 134*a*-373*b*. A very incorrect copy of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* from the beginning to the end of the *Dhanakathā*.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 6 :—नागौर रै मामलै री वात नै कविता.

A little MS. in the form of a *guṭakò*, cloth-bound, numbering 132 leaves, 5″ × $5\frac{1}{2}$″ in size. Pp. 21*b*-26*b*, 45*b*-96*b*, and 121*b*-

132*b* are blank. The pages filled with writing contain from 7 to 16 lines, of 13 to 27 *akṣaras*. Leaves 100-115 exhibit 16 puerile pictures in water-colours illustrating episodes of the *Rasālū rā dūhā* [see (*d*) below]. The MS. is about 250 years old. P. 7*b* gives a date: *Saṃvat* 1696, *Jeṭha suda* 13 *sanavāra*, and a name, Rughanātha, as the name of the writer. Marwari script. No distinction is made between ड and ड़.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) परिहाँ दूहा वगैरे फ़ुटकर वातां, pp. 1*a*-11*b*.

(*b*) नागौर रै मामलै रौ कविता, pp. 12*a*-21*a* Three commemorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *jhamāla*, and a *nīsāṇī*, on the contest between Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner and Amara Siṅgha of Nāgòra described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of Mūhatò Rāma Canda, one of the chiefs in the forces of Bikaner. The *gīta* is by Cāraṇa Jagò, and the *jhamāla* by Cāraṇa Deva Rāja Vikū-puriyò. The name of the author of the *nīsāṇī* is not given. The three songs begin respectively :—

gīta : दखाथंभ वदसंभ...etc.,

jhamāla : कौरव पांडव कलहीया...etc.,

nīsāṇī : अवरख दवी अमर समर...etc.

(*c*) नागौर रै मामलै रौ वात, pp. 27*a*-45*a*. A very minute and interesting account of the contest which took place in the years Saṃvat 1699-1700 between Nāgòra and Bikaner, over the village of Jākhāṇiyò. After Nāgòra had been assigned in fief to *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the son of Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, Jākhā-ṇiyò had continued to remain in the possession of the *Rājā* of Bikaner. But in Saṃvat 1699 the Nāgòrīs went and sowed the fields round Jākhāṇiyò, and this eventually gave rise to the contest, which ended in Saṃvat 1700 (?) with a battle in which the forces of Amara Siṅgha were routed and their commander, Siṅghavī Sīha Mala, put to flight. The account of the sequels of the battle is continued till the death of Amara Siṅgha. The little work is very important, thanks to the minute particulars it contains, which throw an interesting light on some aspects of the feudal life of the period. It begins :—

वीकानेर माहराजा (*sic*) श्रीकरंनसिंहजी रै राज ने नागोर राउ अंमरसिंघ गजसंघोत रो राज सु नागोर वीकानेर री काकड गां(°) १ जाखाणीयो सु गांव वीकानेर रो ऊवो ने नागोर रा कहे जु गांव माहारो दीवहीज असरचो हुतो...etc., and terminates :—

इसडो काम मुहते रामचंद नु फबीयो वडो नाव ऊयो पातसाही माहे वदीतो ऊवो इसडो वीकानेर काई कामदार ऊयो नं को ऊसी ।

(*d*) रसालू रा दूहा, pp. 99*b*-115*b*. Thirty-three *dūhā*s beginning: उंच(?)इ महल्ल चवंदडी ॥ २ ॥, namely from the fourth quarter in the second *dūhò*, and ending: राजा भोजु जुहारवै ॥ ३१ ॥.

(*e*) किवलास रा दूहा, pp. 116*a*-117*b*. Thirty couplets beginning: किणही सावण संयोग.. etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 7:—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री नै बीजा लोकाँ री पीढियाँ.

A small *quṭakò*, cloth-bound, numbering 66 leaves, 5¼″ × 6½″ in size. Each page contains 11-12 lines of writing of 15-22 *akṣaras*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by Gāḍaṇa Khūmajī for the use of *kā̃vara* Ratana Siṅgha, the son of *mahārājā* Sūrata Siṅgha of Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1867 (see p. 6*b*). It contains:—

(*a*) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ रै नाँवाँ रा दूहा, pp. 1*a*-3*b*. A series of 21 *dūhā*s giving the names of the sons of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers following: Sīhò, Saḷakhò, Vīrama, Cū̃ḍò, Riṇa Mala, Jodhò, Vīkò, Lū̃ṇa Karaṇa, Jèta Sī, Kalyāṇa Mala, Rāya Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Karaṇa Siṅgha, and Anopa Siṅgha.

(*b*) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावळी, pp. 4*a*-6*b*. A list of mere names of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Sūrata Siṅgha (159th).

(*c*) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संवत नै ग्राम पधारण री जगावाँ, pp. 7*a*-10*b*. A prospectus giving the years of birth, accession, death, etc. of the rulers of Bikaner, and also the

names of the places where they died, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahā-rājā* Sūrata Siṅgha.

(*d*) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावां री माजी साहिबां रा नै सतियां रा नै कँवराँ रा नाम, pp. 11*a*-22*b*. Names of the mothers, *satis*, and sons of the rulers of Bikaner from *rāva* Āsathāna to *mahā-rājā* Sūrata Siṅgha.

(*e*) वीकानेर रै पट्टेदारां री पीढियां, pp. 23*a*-33*b*. Genealogies of the chief *jagirdar*s of Bikaner. The last pages contain also genealogies of the rulers of Jodhpur, Īḍara, Kisanagaḍha, Rataḷāma, and Āmajharò.

(*f*) जैपुर बूँदी जेसलमेर वगैरां री वंसावली नै पीढियां, pp. 35*a*-41*b*. Genealogies of the rulers of Jaipur, Bū̃dī, Koṭò, Jesalmer, Derāvara, and Udaipur.

(*g*) वीकानेर रै कामदारां वगैरां री पीढियां, pp. 42*a*-62*b*. Genealogies of the Mūhatās, Vèdas, Khajanacīs and other Bania and Rajput tribes in Bikaner.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 8:—मूहणौत नैणसी री ख्यात.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 282 leaves covered with writing, besides a few blank leaves, some at the beginning and some at the end. Size of the leaves 10½″ × 11″. Each page contains from 22 to 25 lines of writing, and each line from 25 to 32 *akṣara*s. All written by one hand, in *devanāgarī*. Complete, but illegible in very many places, owing to the bad ink which has caused the pages to stick to one another. P. 280*a* records that the copy was made by Vīṭhū Panò, at Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1899, by order of *mahārājā* Lakhamaṇa Siṅgha, the brother of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅgha.

The MS. contains the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, beginning from the Sīsodiyās as follows :—

अथै सीसोदीया आदि गैहिलोत कहीजै अेक वात य सुणी इणां री ठकुराई पैहली दिषण नु नासकत्रंबक हुती सु इणां रै पुर्बज नै सूर्यं री उपासन हुतो...etc.

As a list of the contents of the first part of the "Khyāta"—going from the *Sīsodiyā rī khyāta* (1) to the *Kānhaṛa De rī vāta* (28)—has been already given in "Descriptive Catalogue," Sect. i, Pt. i. MS. No. 6, it will be sufficient here to give an index of the contents of the second part, which is missing in the Jodhpur MSS. 6, 7, 13 :—

29. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 179*a*-180*b*.
30. राव चूंडैजी री वात, pp. 180*b*-183*b*.
31. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 183*b*-184*b*.
32. अरड़कमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 184*b*-185*b*.
33. राव रिणमलजी रौ वात, pp. 185*b*-190*a*.
34. रावल जगमालजी री वात, pp. 190*a*-*b*.
35. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 190*b*-192*a*.
36. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 192*a*-193*a*.
37. भटनेर री वात, pp. 193*a*-194*a*.
38. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर वसायौ तै समै री, pp. 194*a*-194*b*.
39. कांधलजी री वात, pp. 194*b*-195*a*.
40. राव तीडै री वात, pp. 195*a*-*b*.
41. पताई रावल री वात, pp. 195*b*-196*a*.
42. राव सलखैजी री वात, p. 196*a*.
43. गढ मखिइया तै री ख्यात, pp. 196*a*-*b*.
44. राव रिणमल महमद मारियौ तै री वात, pp. 196*b*-197*a*
45. गोगादे वीरमदेवोत री वात, pp. 197*a*-198*a*.
46. [राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम*], pp. 198*a*-199*a*.
47. जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 199*a*-200*b*.
48. टूरै जोधावत री वात, pp. 200*b*-201*a*.
49. खेतसी रतनसिओत री वात, pp. 201*a*-203*a*.
50. गुजरात देस(?) री(?) वात, pp. 203*a*-204*b*.
51. पाबूजी री वात, pp. 205*a*-211*b*.

52. राव गाँगै वीरमदे री वात, pp. 211*b*-213*b*.

53. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 213*b*-219*a*.

54. नरै सूजावत खीमै पोहकरणै री वात, pp. 219*a*-223*a*

55. जैमल वीरमदेवौत राव मालदे री वात, pp. 223*a*-225*b*

56. सीहै सीँधल री वात, pp. 225*b*-227*b*.

57. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 227*b*-231*b*.

58. नरबद सतावत सुपियारदे लायौ तै समै री वात, pp. 231*b*-234*b*.

59. नरबद सतावत राणैजी नूँ आँख दीधी तै समै री वात, pp. 234*b*-235*a*.

60. राव लूँणकरण री वात, pp. 235*a*-*b*.

61. मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 235*b*-241*a*.

62. छतीस राजकुल़ी इतरे गढे राज करै [तै री विगत]*, p. 241*b*.

63. पँवाराँ री वंसावल़ी, pp. 241*b*-242*a*.

64. राठौड़ाँ री वंसावल़ी, pp. 242*a*-244*a*.

65. [पातसाहाँ गढ लिया तै रा संवत]*, pp. 244*a*-*b*.

66. दिल्ली राजा बैठा तियाँ री विगत, pp. 244*b*-246*b*.

67. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत री वात, pp. 247*a*-251*a*.

68. राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251*b*-253*a*.

69. किसनगढ री विगत, pp. 253*a*-254*a*.

70. राठौड़ाँ री तेरै साखाँ री विगत, pp. 254*a*-*b*.

71. जेसल़मेर री ख्यात, pp. 254*b*-255*a*.

72. खङ्गौत नारणौत वगैरे वीकानेर रै सिरदाराँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 255*b*-259*b*.

73. पातसाहाँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260*a*.

74. चन्द्रावताँ री वात, pp. 260*b*-264*a*.

75. सिखरै वहेलवै गयौ रहै तै री वात, pp. 264*b*-266*b*.

76. उदै उगवणावत री वात, pp. 266*b*-269*b*.

77. दूदै भोज री वात, pp. 270*a*-272*a*.

78. क्यामखान्याँ री उतपत, pp 272*b*-273*a*.

79. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, pp. 273*a*-*b*.

80. मलकम्बर नै आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 274*a*-*b*.

81. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 275*a*-280*a*.

The last four pages contain a very imperfect index of subjects.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 9:—राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात नै नापै साँखलै री वात.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 124 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Pages 73*a*-124*b* are blank. The pages filled with writing contain 18 lines each, and each line numbers 15 to 16 *akṣaras*. Beautiful, but inaccurate *devanāgarī* script. बों is often written for medial बाँ The MS was copied in Saṃvat 1926 (see p. 72*b*).

The MS. contains two works, to wit:—

(*a*) <u>राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात</u>, pp. 1*a*-48*b*. A biography of the five sons of Karaṇa Siṅgha, *rājā* of Bikaner: Anopa Siṅgha, Kesarī Siṅgha, Padama Siṅgha, Mohaṇa Siṅgha, and Vanamāḷī Dāsa, the last one an illegitimate son. The work begins:—

महाराजा श्रीकरणसिङ्घजी वीकानेर वडो राज कीयो। वडो अड़पायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो। तुरक रो परभात रो मुह न देषता। दरबारी सईयद तुरक रहता त्यां नु मोती पेराय कांनां मे श्राप घताया। सो पातसाह चाकरी वदले श्रहदी मेलीया। सो भली तरे जावतो करावता। षांवण नु मोकलो देता। पाणी षारो पावता।... etc.

The biography contains much fiction and has little historical value. The exploits of the five princes are related in

turn. After a general praise of the reign of Karaṇa Siṅgha, comes a preliminary enumeration of his five sons and of the chiefs with whom they were connected by marriage, and then begins the biography of Anopa Siṅgha, which continues till p. 3*b* (comm. songs : करे पांण असुरांण...p. 2*a*, सुवे दषण सोढीयो... p. 2*b*-3*a*, कूवर वषांणु राजा करण रा...p. 3*b*). Next comes the biography of Kesarī Siṅgha, containing a description of his feats of arms from the battle of Ujain, in which he is stated to have fought at the side of Orangzeb (p. 4*a*). Third comes the biography of Padama Siṅgha, which is the most diffuse of all, and begins from p. 9*a* with the well-known quarrel over the deer:—

सो अेक दिन मोहणसिंघ रो हीरण थो सो कुटो । सो कोटवाल पकड़ीयो । तद मोहणसिंघजी मोंणस[1] मेल कढायो । हिरण मांरो थांहरै कै । आयो कै सो दिरावो । कोटवाल नटीयो...etc.

(Comm. *nīsāṇī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana Lakhamīdāsòta : इल साका अवरंग तषत इम ऊवा उवारे...pp. 12*a*-13*a*). In the quarrel, Mohaṇa Siṅgha, the fourth son of Karaṇa Siṅgha, lost his life. The biographical account of Mohaṇa Siṅgha consists practically all in the description of the part he had in the quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Siṅgha continues at lengh till p. 38*a*, where his glorious death in battle is related, but his amorous adventures and other minor anecdotes are kept more in view than his military exploits. Pp. 39*a*-42*a* form a sequel to the life of Padama Siṅgha, and contain the story of a *navāb*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama Siṅgha's death. The biography of Vanamālī Dāsa comes last (pp. 42*a*-48*b*), and terminates with the account of how he was murdered by order of Anopa Siṅgha.

(*b*) नापै सांखलै री वात, pp. 49*a*-72*b*. A biography of Nāpò Sā̃khalò, the man who accompanied and helped *rāva* Vīkò in his conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāva* Riṇa Mala at Citoṛa:—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांणे कुंभै चूक कयो (*sic*) मोपे पुवार रे कहै । सो आदमी अठारे लेय महिपो रिणमलजी रे डेरे गयो । सो ढोलीयै उपर पोढीया था । सो पाघ रा आंटा देय मांचे उपर बाधः (*sic*) । पछै तरवार वाही । सो रिणमलजी ढोलीयो लीयो उठीयो

[1] For माणस.

तिण वषत मह्रिपो कुद आयो जाय षड़ो रह्योः। बीजा अठारै मोयास था सो रिणमलजी मारीया। (*Sākha rò gīta*: मेल्हीयां रांण कूंभ रयण राव मारंण...)

Nāpò is represented as having rendered *rāva* Jodhò invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the *rāṇā* and secretly informing Jodhò of all that was going on there. The biography is as full of fiction as the foregoing one. To quote only one instance, about 20 pages (pp. 53*a*-62*b*) are devoted to a story, according to which the *rāṇā* was once supplanted by a mean *jogī*, who went into the body of the *rāṇā*, after making the soul of the *rāṇā* enter the body of a dead deer. It was only after six months the *rāṇā* was able to recover his own body, thanks to the help of Nāpò. Subsequently, Nāpò left the court of Cītoṛa, and went to Jodhpur (p. 63*a*) where he became the best counselor of Jodhò. It was Nāpò, who made Jodhò assign to Vīkò the territory of Sārūṇḍyò, which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpò are mixed up with those of Vīkò, whose conquests are imperfectly related in the last pages of the work, special attention being paid to the war with the Mohilas.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 10:—राजावाँ री जनमपत्रियाँ

A small *guṭakò*, $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ in size, cloth-bound, consisting of 70 leaves. Incomplete, many leaves being lost both at the beginning and at the end. Each page contains from 2 to 4 lines of writing of about 25 *akṣaras*, followed by two *kuṇḍalīs*, or horoscopical diagrams, arranged on the same line. Pp. 33*a*-40*b*, which are inserted in the middle of the MS., are of different paper and in different writing. The MS. was apparently written about 200-250 years ago, probably in the second or third decade of the Saṃvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapattrīs*, i.e. horoscopes of the birth of the rulers of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, and also smaller chiefs, as well as imperial princes. Each page contains one horoscope, which consists of two parts, to wit: (*a*) two to four lines of text, giving the date, hour, and asterism of birth as well as the name of the father, etc., of the new-born one, and (*b*) two *kuṇḍalīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakuṇḍalī*, with the names of the signs, and the other the *bhāvakuṇḍalī*, without these names.

I quote as a specimen of the collection the horoscope of *rājā* Rāya Singha of Bikaner, which is found p. 33*a* :—

संबत् १५९८ वर्षे शके १४६३ प्रवर्त्तमाने श्रावण मासे कृष्णपक्षे द्वादश्यां १२ तिथौ बुधवासरे घ° २४ आर्द्रानक्षत्रे चतुर्थपादे जन्म ॥ श्री ५ माहाराजा रायसिंहजी जन्मः ॥

जन्मकुंडली

१ ११
२ १२ रा १०
३ चं श्री ९
शु ४ मं बु सू ६ के ८
५ वृ ७ श

भाव

१ ११
२ १२ १०
३ श्री ९
४ ६ ८
५ ७

The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order. Most of them refer to the Saṃvat century 1600, but since the latest of all bears the date Saṃvat 1719 (p. 36*a*), it would appear that the collection was made shortly after this year.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 11 :—फुटकर वार्ताँ.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 90 leaves, 10¼" × 5" in size. Pages 1*a*-26*b* and 63*a*-90*b* are blank. One leaf seems to be missing between leaf 26 and leaf 27. The pages covered with writing contain from 21 to 26 lines of 12 to 17 *akṣaras*. Age uncertain, possibly some 150-200 years.

The MS. contains different short works, mostly poetical and incomplete. Leaving aside unimportant fragments, the only contents of some interest in the MS. are the following :—

(*a*) लखे जाम री वात, pp. 28*a*-31*a*. A very brief history of Lākhò, *jāma* of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvaḷa and Haridhavaḷa. Beginning :—

राव हमीरो (*sic*) भुजनगर राज्य करै लषो नांम भद्रेसर राज्य करै अेकै देस मै दोइ राजा अेक राव कहाडै अे[क] नांम कहाडै हमीर रै षंघार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(*b*) पद्मसहेली रा दूहा कवि कोहल रा कहिया, pp. 37*a*-41*a*. Beginning: देष्या नगर सुहांवणा...etc.

(*c*) कूँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 44*a*-47*a*. The story of the Baloca Kũgarò. Beginning :—

कूंगरो बलोच अरोड़ भषर रहै तिलोकसी जसहड़ जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो छ ताकड़ी रो आहार करै ।...etc.

(*d*) बूँदी री वात, pp. 53*a*-*b*. Incomplete. An episode of the rivalty between Bhoja and Dūdò, two sons of *rāva* Sūrajana of Bũdī, at the court of Akbar. Beginning :—

बंद (*sic*) राव सुरजन राज्य करै । सुरजन रै दोइ बेटा अेक रो नांम दूदो । जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहीतरो ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 12 :—दिल्ली रै धणियाँ री याद नै बीजी फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ in size. Each page contains 18-20 lines of writing of 12-17 *akṣara*s. Leaves have gone lost both at the beginning and at the end. *Devanāgarī* script by different hands. The MS. was written between Saṃvat 1675 (see p. 22*b*) and Saṃvat 1715 (see p. 41*b*).

It contains :—

(*a*) शृङ्गाराद्यात्मकश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp. 1*a*-19*b*. A collection of miscellaneous Sanskrit verses, mostly of an erotical nature.

(*b*) दिल्ली की निगालि, pp. 20*a*-22*b*. A list of the names of the rulers of Dillī from Anaṅga Pāḷa Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Dī Sāhi

Salem Adalī (Jahāgīr, 53rd). The list was evidently compiled under the reign of the latter, in Saṃvat 1675, as recorded in the last lines, which run as follows :—

तियनमो पातिसाह नूरदी साहि सलेम अदलो संवत १६६२ कातो सुदि १३ बेठो छे [।] संवत १६७५ वर्षे आसू सुदि १० दिने लिख्या छै ।

(c) सुभाषितश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp. 26a-30a. A small collection of moral sentences in Sanskrit verses, amongst which a *Subhāṣita-saṃvādaḥ* intermixed with prose, beginning :—

धारनगर्यां भोजराजा सभायां पंचशतपंडितपूरितायां...etc.

(d) फुटकर कविता, pp. 30b-33b. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Ḍiṅgaḷa, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin : संवत नवे श्रेकम्म..., पन्हर असी पांच संमत..., मंडोवरि सावंत ऊवो..., अभिपुरा जेवंत..., कनवज्जा कमधज्ज...

(e) दिल्ली रै धणियाँ री याद, pp. 34a-41b. Two lists of the names of the rulers of Dillī with the years of their respective reigns, the one from Yudhiṣṭhira (1st) to Akbar (162nd), and the other from Vīsala De Tūvara (1st) to Jahāgīr (62nd). The last page (41b) ends with a mention of the accession of Orangzeb (Saṃvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(f) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ रा नाम, pp. 42b-44a. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from Saḷakhò to Sūjò, and of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from Vīkò to Rāya Siṅgha.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13 :—बीकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै समै री .

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves, 11¼″ × 8″ in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 *akṣaras*. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text, broken away. Mixed Marwari and *devanāgarī* script.

Copied by Vīṭhū Panā Siṅgha (cf. MS. 8) in the year Saṃvat 1905 (see p 34*a*).

The work is a register of the fiefs in the Bikaner State, originally compiled under the reign of *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅgha, in the year Saṃvat 1714. It simply reflects the condition of the fiefs in the period above mentioned, and only exceptionally reference is made to earlier times. In the copy, the work is styled *Paṭṭāvahī*. It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit:

(*a*) पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ रा नाम, pp. 1*a*-21*a*. A list of the villages forming part of the different fiefs in the Bikaner State. It begins from the villages the income of which goes to the temples for their maintenance:—

श्रीपरमेस्वरजी महाराजाधिराज महाराज श्रीकरणसिं[घजी रै रा]ज (?)[1] री पटावही संमत १७१४

१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी रु° ७०) वरषासण

१ श्रीनाथिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंदजी रै दुवारै रु[°] १२५) वर[षासण]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2*a* with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Vīkāvatas, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following: fiefs of the Vīdāvatas, Kā̃dhalòtas, Vaṇavīròtas, Bhāṭīs, Ūdāvatas, Riṇadhīròtas, Maṇḍaḷāvatas, Rūpāvatas, Nāthòtas, Jètamālas, Sīsodiyās, Sonagarās, Sā̃khalās, Cahuvāṇas, Jètuṅgas, Nirabāṇas, Tū̃varas, Devaṛās, Gogaḷīs, and miscellaneous.

(*b*) ठाकुराँ रा नाम, pp. 21*b*-34*a*. A list of all the *jāgīr*-holders in the Bikaner State, grouped under the denomination of their different clans in the same order as above (Vīkāvatas, Vīdāvatas, Kā̃dhalòtas..etc.). Beginning:—

वीका ठाकुर	असवार	गांव
१ रा° उदैभांण देवीदासोत	४७	७०
१ रा° करमसेन मनोहरदासोत	२७	३२ etc.

By the side of the name of each chief, the number is given of the horses he is bound to keep and the villages he has in

[1] The part of the text in brackets has been conjecturally supplied by myself.

his jurisdiction. After the Rajput chiefs, lists are also given of the *jāgīr*-holders of different caste, chiefly Pirohitas, Cāraṇas, and Upādhiyās (pp. 28*a*-30*a*). The last pages (30*b*-36*a*) contain miscellaneous names.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 14:—रावळदे साँखलै री तथा वीँझै सोरठ री नै रतनाँ हमीर री वात.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 76 leaves, $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. Containing from 28 to 29 lines of writing per page, and from 17 to 22 *akṣaras* per line. All by one hand in bold *devanāgarī*. About 100 years old.

The MS. contains:—

(*a*) रावळदे साँखलै री वात, pp. 1*a*-29*a*. The story of Rāvaḷa De, the Sā̃khalò chief of Sāmeragaḍha, near Giranāra in Soraṭha. Beginning:—

दईव संजोगे जनमीया   रांको वांको राव।
लेष विधाता लिषीया   पासा ढंदा डाव ॥ १ ॥

वार्त्ता ॥ रावळदे सांषलो सामेरगढ राज करै छै। सोरठ देश री सामेरगढ।...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūhās*.

(*b*) वीँझै सोरठ री वात, pp. 29*b*-55*b*. The well-known story of Soraṭha, the wife of *rāva* Rūrò, and her amours with Vījhò, also in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

सोरठ सिंहलदीप की   पाली आंबा कुंभार।
परणी राजा रूड़ नै   जीती राव खंगार ॥ १ ॥

...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै छै। तिण नगर रो धणी रायचंद देवड़ो राज करै छै...etc.

(*c*) रतनाँ हमीर री वात, pp. 56*a*-76*b*. The story of Ratanā and Hamīra, a prince of Sūrajagaḍha. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

कुसम तणा सर पांच कर जग जिण लीनो जीत ।
तिण रो सुमिरण करतवां रस ग्रंथा री रीत ॥ १ ॥
...॥ वार्त्ता ॥ तिण समें सरों मै ज्यूं मांनसरोवर । तरों में ज्यं कलपतरोवर ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 15:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves, 12″ × 8″ in size. Cloth-bound, but very badly preserved, most of the leaves being detached and very many crumbled at the margins. Some pages are missing at the end. Each page contains 26 to 27 lines of writing of 20-24 *akṣaras*. Written partly in Saṃvat 1845 at Desaṇoka (see p. 91*b*), and partly in Saṃvat 1892 at Dāsorī by Ratanū̃ Mana Rūpa (see p. 416*b*).

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) साँई कर रह्या तै री वात, pp. 1*a*-4*a*. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *sā̃ī karè so huvè*, and the other *sā̃ī kara rahā hè*, whence the title. Beginning :—

दीलो सहर मे अेक फकीर चांदणी चोक मै रहै...etc.

(*b*) खुदाय बावली री वात, pp. 4*a*-6*b*. Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning :—

दीलो सहर मै मुलां अवदला रहै । अर दुसरै महल मैं सुपाई अलेदाद रहै ।...etc.

(*c*) दीनमान रै फल री वात, pp. 6*b*-10*b*. A tale of a *seṭha* Dharma Dāsa and his wife Šīlavantī. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस ते मे पाटण सेहर ते मे सेठ धरमदास नावै साहा रहैं लषेसरी ।...etc.

(*d*) तुँवराँ री वात, pp. 10*b*-12*a*. A life of Rāma De *pīr*, the sȯn of Tūvara Ajè Sī and founder of Rāmadeharò, near Pohakaraṇa. Beginning :—

सलारसी तुवर दीली रो पातसा ऊतो । सु सलारसी रो बेटो रीणसी सु पातसाही छाड आप री मन री खुसी जाय नीब रै पांन सु कासीकरवत लीयो......पछै रिणसीजी रो बेटो अजैसीजी...etc.

(*e*) राठौड़ सीहैजी ने आसथानजी री वात, pp. 12*a*-16*b*. An account of the exploits of Sīhò and his son Āsathāna, from the departure of the former from Kanòja to the conquest of Khera by the latter. Derived from the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī. Beginning :—

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थी जात्रा भणी द्वारकाजी नु पधारीया । आगै गोत्रकदंब बऊत कीयो ऊतो तै मन विरकत ऊवो ।...etc.

(*f*) राव सुरताण देवड़े री वात, pp. 16*b*-24*b*. Wrongly described in the title as *Rāva Mānè rī vāta.* An account of the reign of Suratāṇa Siṅgha, the successor of *rāva* Māna Siṅgha of Sīrohī, from his accession to the battle in which he defeated Jaga Māla, the son of *mahārānā* Udè Siṅgha, and Rāya Siṅgha, the son of *rāva* Candrasena of Jodhpur. The two last pages describe the encounter of Suratāṇa with Āḍhò Durasò, the famous bard, who had been wounded in the battle. The work begins :—

राव मांनी सीरोही राज्य करै । राव मांनै रै बेटो कोई ऊतो नही । अेक बेटी हुती तिका जगमाल उदैसिंघोत सीसोदीयै नु परणाई । ..etc.

(*g*) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 25*a*-29*b*. The story of Jèsò Saravahiyò, a petty ruler of Giranāra, and Cāraṇa Sājana, who provoked on him an attack by Mahmud, the king of Ahmadabad, in the course of which Jèsò was slain. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस अहमदावाद नगर तठै मांमद वेगड़ो पातसाही करै । उण रा वारा माहे कुण कुण हीदु राज करै ।...etc.

(*h*) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 29*b*-33*a*. An account of the intestine contests for power, which followed the death of *rājā* Prithī Rāja of Ābera, from the accession of the inept Ratana Sī to the installation of Bhāra Mala by Akbar. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज आंबेर रो । वीकानेर राव लूणकरण रै परणीयो ऊतो । बाई रो नांम बाहलबाई । तीयै बाई रै बारैह बेटा हुवा ।

दोय बेटा प्रिथीराज रै वीजै मोहल रा हुवा । रतनसी अर भीम ।
...etc.

(*i*) मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 33*a*-37*b*. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇò* Mohila Surajanòta down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāva* Jodhò, and the assigning of the land to Vīdò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning :—

मोहिल सजनोत (*sic*) जात चोहवांण छापर द्रोणपुर रो धणी हुयो तीण री हकीकत ।...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakkharī chanda* is inserted. beginning :—वागड़ीये भोगवी वसाई...etc.

(*j*) गोहिल अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 37*b*-41*a*. A story of Arajana and Hamīra, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhīma, the Solaṅkī king of Aṇahilavāṛā Pāṭaṇa. Beginning :—

अणहिलवाड़े पाटण गोहल भीम राज करै । गुजरात मै वेगड़ो मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै । वेगड़ै मांहमद सु भीम लड़ाई लीधी । भीम कांम आयो ।...etc.

(*k*) चहवाण सातल सोम री वात, pp. 41*a*-42*b*. An account of the capture of the fort of Samiyāṇò (Sīvāṇò) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Cahamāṇa rulers of the place. Beginning :—

समीयांणो गढ तीयै रो नांम हिवार समीयांणो कहीजै सु कुंभटगढ छै...etc.

(*l*) राव मडलीक री वात, pp. 42*b*-43*b*. An account of the war between Maṇḍalīka, *rāva* of Giranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

गढ गीरनार राव मंडलीक राज्य करै । नवां सोरठां रा धणी ।
...etc.

(*m*) वालै चाँपै री वात, pp. 43*b*-45*b*. An account of the war of Vālò Cā̃pò Ebhaūta of Matiyāḷò with Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

चांपौ अभल नो मतीयाळै राज करै। अेक दीहाड़ा रो समाजोग

छै। वेगड़ो मांहमांद आमंदावाद राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, Cāraṇa Sājaṇa Lūbāvata (cfr. § (g) above) plays an important part, and several dūhās by him are inserted in the text.

(n) राव प्रतापमल देवड़े री वात, pp. 45b-47b. A description of a feast given by Pratāpa Mala Devaṛò, which ended tragically with the death of one Pīcò from excessive opium. Beginning :—

इम अेक सीधलां रो। राव प्रतापमल सीगोहो रै धणी पासै

मांगण गयौ...etc.

(o) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनै, pp. 47b-53a. An account of the exploits of Cāhavāṇa Devò Bā̃gāvata, the progenitor of the Hāḍās, at the close of which it is shown that the Hāḍās owe their name to hāḍī, the "bones" of a goat which Devò had killed. The goat belonged to a pīr, who resented the offence and would not be appeased, except by condemning Devò to wear the bones of the goat suspended to his neck, and Devò's descendants to be called Hāḍās. The origin of Devò is traced to Bhẽsaroṛa in Mewar, which was the centre of a pargana of 84 villages which Devò held as a vassal of the king of Mā̃ḍava. Beginning :—

चहांण देवा थी हाडा कहाणा। हाडां री वडी साहबी बुदी रा

धणी। बुदी मैणां भीलां रो उतन थो।...etc.

(p) हरदास मोकलोत वीरमदे दूदावत री वात, pp. 53a-58a.[1] A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalòta Ūhaṛa, formerly a vassal of rāva Gā̃gò of Jodhpur, then of Vīrama De of Meṛatò, and lastly of Sekhò Sūjāvata of Pīpāṛa, ending p. 54b with Hara Dāsa's and Sekhò's death in a battle against Gā̃gò. The remaining pages contain a description of the war subsequently waged by rāva Māla De against Vīrama De of Meṛatò. Beginning :—

हरदास नु कोटणो सातविस गामा सु। तिको हरदास नाकड़

चाकरी न करै। दसराहै आय नै सलांम करै...etc.

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[1] Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above).

(*q*) पलकदरियाव, pp. 59*a*-84*b*. A moral novel, beginning :—पाटण सहर तठै व्रहभांण नांमै राजा राज करै । तिण सहर मै अजैपाल नामै साहा व्यापारी रहै ।...etc.

(*r*) वीकानेर रै अमरावाँ री पीढियाँ रो जाब वीठू बखतराम रौ कहियौ, pp. 85*a*-88*b*. A work in *dūhā*s by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Bakhat Rāma Rājasīòta, giving the pedigrees of the Rajput chiefs in the Bikaner State. From the introductory *dūhò*, which I quote below, it appears that the work was composed under *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha :—

भूप गजन कह भीम सु भीम वषत सु भाष ।
पीढ्यां सिरदारां सुपहो दोहा वरणाव दाष ॥ १ ॥

The enumeration begins from the Vīkāvatas of Mahājana (१ लूणकरण २ रतनो ३ अजन...etc.), and ends with the Pāvāras, the last verse being a *kavitta* beginning :—१ गुणोराज वडगात... etc.

(*s*) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्घजी रै मुनसब नै तलब री विगत, pp. 88*b*-90*b*. A description of the *jāgīr* and stipend of Anopa Siṅgha, *mahārājā* of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the *parganas*, during the period Saṃvat 1724 —Saṃvat 1752.

(*t*) राजा सूरजसिङ्घजी रै जागीर री विगत, pp. 90*b*-91*a*. A similar, but much shorter, description of the *jāgīr* of Sūraja Siṅgha, *rājā* of Bikaner. Copied from a *vahī* written in Saṃvat 1775 (see p. 90*b*).

(*u*) वीकानेर रै राजावाँ री वंसावली मुहतै भीमसिङ्घजी री बणायोड़ी, pp. 91*b*-94*b*. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Jodhò to the demise of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatò Bhīma Siṅgha—(evidently the same man who is mentioned in the introductory *dūhò* quoted under (*r*) above). The two first pages contain a very prolix introduction in verses, the rest is in prose. Before the introduction, there is a prefatory note of six lines, in which it is recorded that the work was copied from an older MS. dated Saṃvat 1828—apparently the original written by Bhīma Siṅgha himself—at Desaṇoka in Saṃvat 1845. The first verse begins :—

॥ कवित ॥ वसधा वसि वेण रै वैण सुं ऊइ विडांणी ।...etc.

The last lines, which record the demise of Gaja Siṅgha and the accession of Sūrata Siṅgha, are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(*v*) गङ्गेव नीँबावत खीची री बेपौहरी, pp. 95*a*-99*a*. A description of a pig-hunting by Gaṅgeva Khīcī of Gāgurana, and a banquet which followed. Rather interesting on account of the very minute and detailed descriptions of arms, apparel, etc., it contains. In rhymed prose. Beginning :—

तिणां दिनां रो गढ गागरडु । मुते न भवसते । गंगेव नीबावत षीची राज करै । च्यार षूट सौं आडौ । गाहड़ री गाडौ । फौजां री लाडौ ।...etc.

(*w*) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत री आखड़ियाँ, pp. 99*a*-100*b*. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāṭhòra Rāma Dāsa Vèrāvata. Beginning :—

राठौड़ रिड़मलजी पुत्र रामदासजी । आषड़ीसिद्ध रजपूत छै। व्रतधारी रजपूत छै। तीया नुं चौरासी आषड़ी थी। इतरा व्रद प्रतंग्या पाले छै ।...etc.

(*x*) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 101*a*-112*b*. The life of Nāpò Sāṅkhalò, identical with MS. 9 (*b*) described above. Beginning :—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांणै कूंभै चूक करायो। मह्हेपै पवार रे कह्है।...etc.

(*y*) हितोपदेसग्रन्थ गुवालेरी भाखा मैं, pp. 113*a*-191*a*. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Guvālerī bhāṣā*, a form of Western Hindī. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तैं सकल कांम की सिध ।
चंद्र सीस गंग वहतु जांनत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥

॥ वात ॥ प्रथमही श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रसाद तैं सकल कांम की सिध होय। कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजू । जिन के सीस चंद्रमा...etc.

(*z*) वेतालपचीसी री कथा, pp. 191*a*-226*b*. A translation of the *Vetālapañcaviṁśatikā*-tales into Marwari prose, intermixed with verses. From the introduction, it appears that the trans-

lation was composed at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1724-55). Beginning:—

प्रणमुं सरसती माय वले विनायक वीनवुं ।
सिध बुद्ध दिवराय सनमुख थाये सरसती ॥ १ ॥
देश मरुधरदेव (*sic*) नवकोटी मे कोट नव ।
वीकानेर विशेष निहचै मन कर जांणज्यौ ॥ २ ॥
राज करै राठोड़ करण सूरसुत करण रौ ।
मही छत्रीयां शिर मोड़ छत्रवट खुमांणो खरौ ॥ ३ ॥

......॥ वारता ॥ दिखण देश रै विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर। तठै विक्रमादित्य उजेणी नगरी रो धणी राज्य करै छै...etc.

(*A*) सिंघासणबत्तीसी री कथा, pp. 226*b*-252*b*. A Marwari translation of the *Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśatikā*-tales, composed in the same tour of time and apparently also by the same author as the *Vetālapacīsī rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter). All in prose. Beginning:—

मालव देस तठें धारा नगरी। तठैं [राजा भोज] राज्य करै छै। राजा कन्हे पांचसै पंडित रहे छै। पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुख। चवदे विद्या पात्र छै।...etc.

(*B*) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री, pp. 253*a*-276*a*. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Siṅgha of Nāgòra and Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner, from Rāma Siṅgha's accession (Saṃvat 1805), to his taking refuge with Madhò Siṅgha of Jaipur, after his final defeat (Saṃvat 1807 ?). Beginning:—

राजा अभैसिंघजी संमत अठारै सै पचोतरे रे आसाढ सुद पांचु देवलोक हुवा अजमेर मे श्रीपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाढ सुदि अष्टमी खबर आई। मोहल खवासां गायनां सती हुई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāṛa rā umarāvā̃ rī vāta* at the beginning, and as *Māravāṛa mè dhamacaka huvā tiṇa rī vāta* at the end.

(*C*) गोगादेजी रौ रूपक वैरवराह आढै पहाड़खाँजी रौ कहियौ, pp. 276*b*-287*b*. The *Gogā Dejī rò rūpaka*, a poem, by Āḍhò Pahāṛa Khā̃. Beginning:—

गाथा ॥ श्रत मत कायब सुकल उकती [।] सुप्रसन हुय दीजै सुरसती। पौह राठोड़ अचल छत्रपती। कहुं यम गोगा कीरती [॥ १ ॥]...etc.

(*D*) गोरा बादल री कथा, pp. 288*a*-295*a*. A poetical version of the famous story of the fair Padamaṇī of Citoṛa and her relatives Gorā and Vādaḷa, by Jaṭa Mala. Beginning :—

चरण कमल चीत लायक। समर श्रीसारदा। सुभ अख्यर दे माय। कहो सकथा चीत लायक ॥ १ ॥ जंबूदीप मभार। भरतखंड खंडा सिरै। नगर भलो इ ससार। गढ चितोड़ है विखम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(*E*) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या त्रियाचरित, pp. 295*b*-320*b*. The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman, by Vyāsa Bhavānī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning :—

श्रीगणपत सरस्वती सिव। विसन रवि गुरुदेव।

सेव करे अर दास प्रभु। दीजै अख्यर मेव ॥ १ ॥

अविरल बांणि ओपजै।...etc.

(*F*) ओकलगिड़ वराह डाढाला री वात, pp. 321*a*-333*b*. The story of the heroic pig killed by Vīsaḷa De Vāghelò of Sirohī. Beginning :—

जंबूदीप [भ]रथखंड मैं अठार गिर। अठारां गिरां रो सिरो। अरबद सो अरबद किसोओक छै ॥ दूहा ॥ वनासपती पाखर वणी।...etc.

(*G*) महाराजा अभैसिङ्घजी रौ गुण विरदसिणगार बारठ करनीदानजी रौ कहियौ, pp. 334*a*-339*a*. The well-known abridgment of the *Sūraja Prakāśa* by Bāraṭha Karanī Dāna. Beginning :—

गणपति सरसति निमसकार। दिजीये मुझ वर बुध उदार...etc.

(*H*) लुकमान हकीम अपणै बेटे कूँ नसीहत, pp. 339*b*-342*b*. The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning :—

पुछ्या वस्त किस पास मांगीयै। कह्या देणै सुख्याल रहै...etc.

(*I*) राजा करगसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात, pp. 343*a*-367*a*. Identical with MS. 9(*a*).

(*J*) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रो अेक भाग, pp. 369*a*-391*b*. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

कान्हड़दे री वात, वीरमदे री वात, गोगादे री वात, राव चूँडे री वात, अरड़कमल री वात, राव रिणमल री वात, राव जोधै री वात, राव वीकै री वीकानेर वसायौ तै समै री वात, कांधल री वात, राव तीडै री वात .

Notice that the order of the *vātas* of Cūḍò and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vātas* are omitted :—

रावल् जगमाल री वात, राव वीकै री वात, भटनेर री वात .

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension.

(*K*) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 392*a*-411*a*. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajanī, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahrām Šāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning :—

ॐ बलहारी ताजीयां । जिन्हां जात कुही ।...etc.

(*L*) खींवै वीजै धाड़वी री वात, pp. 412*a*-416*b*. A story of two famous thieves: Khīvò of Nāḍoḷa and Vījò of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning :—

षीवो विजो धाड़वी । वडा दोड़ा । वडा चोर । विजो सोझत् वसै । षींवो वसै नाडोल । दोनौं रा अैसा परवाड़ा । ओ उण रो नांम जांणै [।] ओ उण रो नांम जांणै । पिण मिलिया कदे नही ।...etc.

(*M*) वीकानेर नै जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 417*a*-425*b*. Described as *Rāṭhòṛā rī khyāta* in the title. Genealogies of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha, and of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Māna Siṅgha, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning :—

गढ कनोज । गढ मंडोवर । गढ अणदपुरी नगरी । गढ माहोर । सेतबंध रांमेसर राज कीधो ।...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 16 :—उदैपुर री ख्यात नै फुटकर वातां.

A MS., half-leather-bound, consisting of 136 leaves, of which about 40 blank. Size of the leaves 10" × 6½". Each of the written pages contains 17-18 lines of writing of 14-18 *akṣaras*. Running Marwari script, all by one hand. Age of the MS. about 100 years.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) उदैपुर री ख्यात, pp. 1*a*-58*b*. A compendious history of the *rāṇās* of Udaipur from Vrahmā (1st) to *rāṇā* Rāja Singha (199th), who succeeded in Saṃvat 1810. The first three pages (1*a*-2*a*) contain only a list of bare names from Vrahmā to *rājā* Siddhārtha (125th). From page 2*b* begins the narrative with *rājā* Vijaya :—

[१] २६ राजा विजय अजोध्या राज करतो सुरज री उपासना कीवी सुरज प्रसन हूवो इसी आग्या कीधी दखणदेस जावो...etc.

The account of each *rāṇā* is compiled on much similar and uniform lines: first comes the name of the mother-queen, then the number of the horses, elephants, infantrymen, and drumbeaters in the *rāṇā's* army, and of the chiefs in the service of the *rāṇā*. Next comes the account of the principal events that took place during the reign of the *rāṇā* in question, and lastly the names of his wives, concubines, and sons, and the years and days of his reign. The account of the last *rāṇā*, Rāja Singha, which is a very short one as he did nothing, runs as follows :—

१९९ राणोजी श्रीराजसंघजी भाखी बखतकुवरबाइ रा पुत्र वास उदैपुर सेनसंख्या अश्व २५००० पाला २५००० हस्ती ७२ वाजत्र १०० समत १८१० माह वद २ पाट बैठा राणी चहुवाण राणी भाखी राठोड़ इडरैची वरस ७ मा° २ दी[°] १० राज कीधो बाइजी श्रीराजबखतकुवर-बाई देबारी माहे वावड़ी कराई श्रीजी रै नामैं देबारी माहे महादेवजी रो देहरो श्रीराजराजेसुरजी रो करायो ।

(*b*) सोलङ्की जीवराजजी रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया, pp 71*a*-82*a*. A poem in 52 *kavittas* in commemoration of

Solaṅkī Jīva Rāja and his two *satīs*, by Bāratha Ahajana or Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jīva Rāja took place in the year Saṃvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins :—

सुद बारस भादवी [।] देह छडी राव चालक [।] उवा समीये स्राय ने । स्रेक बोली ग्रहपालक...etc.

(*c*) राठौड़ मोहकमसिङ्घजी रा कवित्त बारठ ग्रहजन रा कहिया, pp. 83*a*-95*a*. A poem in 61 *kavittas* by the same Ahajana, in the form of an epistle, being a satire against Rāṭhòṛa Mohkam Siṅgha. Beginning :—

तैं कागद वांचीया [।] राग्र राजड़ जगपत रा [।]
तै कागद वाचीया [।] राग्र पातल रा नीत रा ।...etc.

(*d*) वीकावताँ वीदावताँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत, pp. 99*a*-108*b*. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vīkāvata and Vīdāvata Rāṭhòras of Bikaner. Undated. Beginning :—

महाजन ग्रमरसंघ वैरीसालोत गा° १३५ रेख ८६ रा° लालसंघ कौसनसंघोत कुंभाणो गा° १० रेख १०...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 17:—श्राईनि अकबरी की भाखा वचनिका .

A huge and beautiful MS., velvet-bound, consisting of 353 leaves covered with writing, besides 6 additional leaves containing an index of chapters and two tables with coloured designs of royal jewels and arms. Each page is $15\frac{3}{4}'' \times 11''$ in size and contains 30 lines of writing, each line comprising 22-32 *akṣaras*. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī*. Jaipurī bhāṣā. Written about Saṃvat 1852 (see below).

The work contained is a translation of the *Āīn-i-Akbarī* into Jaipurī bhāṣā, composed by *munshi* Lālā Hīrā Lāla, and put into writing by Kāyastha Gumānī Rāma, by order of *mahārājā* Savāī Pratāpa Siṅgha of Jaipur. The work was started in Saṃvat 1852. All the above information is given in a poetical preface to the translation itself, which is found pp. 1*a*-*b*. Here the translation is called *Bhākhāvacanikā*. The work proper begins p. 1*b*. as follows :—

अब प्रेम अवल फजल ग्रंथ को करता ॥ प्रभु कों निमसकार करि कैं अकबर बादस्याह की तारीफ लिषबे कों कसत करै है ॥ अब कहै है या की बड़ाई अरु चेष्टा अर चिमतकार कहां तक लिषूं । कही जात नांही ता तै या के पराकरम अर भांति भांति के दसतूर वा मनसूबा दुनिया मैं प्रगट भये ता कों संषेप लिषत हौं ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्याह के नांम संग्या को अरथ लिषियत है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा मैं लित रहे ता कों कहते है...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 18 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A cloth-bound MS., numbering 350 leaves, of which 134 are missing, namely the following :—1-14, 37, 69-96, 109, 141-199, 214-226, 228, 231-234, 269-271, 273-279, 295-296, 328. Moreover, the MS. originally was not ending with leaf 350, but had some more leaves, which are lost. Very badly preserved, many leaves being detached and crumbled. Size 11½" × 9". Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *akṣaras* in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Saṃvat 1847 (see p. 36*a*).

A good many of the works contained in the MS. are identical with those in MS. 15. The works contained are the following :—

(*a*) वेतालपचीसी री वात, pp. 15*a*-36*a*. The same work as MS. 15 (*z*), but somewhat differing in the wording. Beginning :—

प्रणाऊं सरस्वति पाय वले विनायक वीनवु ।
बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाय सनमुखि थायि सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
...देश मरुस्थल देषि नौकोटी मै कोटि नव ।
पषि वीकानेर विशेष मनि निश्चै करि जांणीयौ ॥ २ ॥
तह राज करै राठौड़ करन सूरसुत करन सौ ।
महि चवींयां सिर मौड़ मचवटि भूमांणां मरौ ॥ ४ ॥

... ॥ दक्षिण देश रै विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर [।] तेथि विक्रमादीत उजीण री राजा...etc.

(b) रायधण भाटी री वात, pp. 38a-40b. The story of Bhāṭī Raya Dhaṇa, the son of *rāvala* Dujhāsa of Ludravò, and his amours with Sajanala, the daughter of Dhāṭa (*sic*), a Soḍhò feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning:—

[...]नू दीठी छै। औ तौ इये नू ले नै आप रै घरे आये छै। अर सजनल वासे भाई रे वदलै चाकरी करै छै। रायधण इयै नु देख रीधा।...etc.

(c) रायसिङ्घ खींवावत री वात, pp. 40b-42b. A biographical account of Rāja Siṅgha Khīvāvata, a *pradhāna* of Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur, with special regard to his services on the occasion of the death of Gaja Siṅgha, directed to establish Jasavanta Siṅgha on the throne in the place of Amara Siṅgha, the legitimate heir, and also to the part he had in helping Jasavanta Siṅgha put an end to the vexatious revenue administration inaugured by the *dīvān* Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī. Beginning:—

महाराजा गजसिंघजी वडो राजा हुवो। पातसाहां रो थापंण उथपंण हुवो [।] सो गजसिंघजी रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो। मोटो सिरदार। मांटीपंणै रो आंक...etc.

(d) राव अमरसिङ्घजी री वात, pp. 43a-48a. A biography of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the eldest son of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, who was banished by the latter and repaired to the court of Sāh Jahān, who assigned him a fief in Nāgòra. Beginning:—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजी रे वडो कुवर। साचोर रां चऊवांणां रो दोहीतो। सो गजसिंघजी री रजा नही। अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी वात मै अवल। वडो देसोत।...etc.

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs.

(e) सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 49a-68b. Incomplete, the pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśatikā*-tales into Jaipurī bhāṣā. Beginning:—

अनंत ग्यान करि जे पू[र]ण है। अर समस्त पदारथनि के देखणहार जोगीश्वर जा को पार नही पावत।... राजा विक्रमादित्य को प्रबंध कहै है। प्रकबंधी राजा विक्रमादित्य है। जेसो जाने आराधान करि सकल देवता वश्य कीया है। राजा विक्रमादित्य को सिंघासण स्वर्ण को रत्नजटित...etc.

(*f*) कुँवरसी री वात, pp. 97*a*-108*b*. Incomplete both at the beginning and the end. The story of the amours of Kũvara Sī Sā̃khalò and Bharamala. In prose interspersed with verses.

(*g*) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 110*a*-117*b*. Incomplete at the beginning. Identical with MS. 9(*b*) and MS. 15(*x*).

(*h*) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री, pp. 117*b*-132*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*B*).

(*i*) राठौड़ ठाकुरसी जैतसीहौत री वात, pp. 132*b*, 136*a*-140*b*. Fragmentary in the middle and at the end. A biography of Ṭhākura Sī, a son of *rāva* Jèta Sī of Bikaner. Interspersed with commemorative songs.

(*j*) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 200*a*-214*b*. Incomplete at the beginning and the end. The story of Jaga De Pāvāra, the faithful chief in the service of Siddha Rāja, the Solaṅkī king of Pāṭaṇa.

(*k*) राव सेखै नै भाती आयौ तै री वात, pp 226*a*-*b* The story of Sekhò, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pũgaḷa, who had obtained from Karanījī the boon that he would not die unless he sat under a *bakāyaṇa*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at the beginning.

(*l*) वीरबल री वात, pp 226*b*-228*b*. An anecdote concerning Vīra Baḷa, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning :—

पातस्याह अकबर दिली आगरे पातस्याही करे वडो अवलीयो पातस्याह हुवो बांवंन पीरां री करामात हुई...etc.

(*m*) राजा भोज खाफरै चोर री वात, pp. 228*b*-230*b*. An anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāpharò. Beginning :—

राजा भोज धार नगरी राज करे वडो राजा चवदे विद्या निध्यांन सु राजा भोज रे मापरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(*n*) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp 230*b*, 235*a*-238*a*. Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Dī, in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu Beginning:—

पीरोजसाह पातस्याह दिली पातस्याही करे। तिस के उमराव। तिरवरसंघ। गलतसमा। सुलतांन। तिस के दरीयांसाह बेटा।। दुसरा महंमदसाह बेटा। ..etc

(*o*) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238*b*-268*b*. A *rifacimento* of the well-known tales of the parrot and the *sārikā*, illustrative of the vices of men and women, composed by a Josī Rāya (see last verse at the end), at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (see the introductory verses quoted below). Containing 32 tales In Marwari prose mixed with Sanskrit and Marwari verses. Beginning:—

समरूं देवी सरस्वती मत विस्तारण मात।
वीणा पुस्तक धारणी विघ्न हरण विख्यात ॥ १ ॥
गणपति वंदूं चरण जुग ... ...
बीकानेर सुहावणो, दिन दिन चढती दौर।
हिंदुस्थान म्रजाद हद नवकोटी सिर मौर ॥ ३ ॥
राज करै राजा तिहां कमधज भूप अनूप।
सकबंधी करणेसुत राठौड़ां कुल रूप ॥ ४ ॥
देस राज सुभ देष कैं मन मैं भयौ हुलास।
दंपतिविनोद की वार्त्ता कहिस कथा सविलास ॥ ॥

॥ अथ कथा प्रारंभते ॥ अेकदा प्रस्तावे आबू विषैं विदग्धमंण इसै नाम सूवौ रहै। माहा चतुर ग्याता। सर्व सासत्र प्रवीण। सासत्र जोवतां सांभलतां वैराग ऊपनौ जो स्त्री संसार बंध नौ कारण छै।... etc.

(*p*) राव रिणमल री वात, pp. 272*a*-273*a* Fragmentary. Only the end.

(*q*) मोमल री वात. pp. 280*a*-281*b*. A story of Momala a slave girl, and Sālha, a Solaṅkī king of Gujarat. Beginning --

अथ राजा साल्ह सोलंकी गुजरात माहे राज्य करै। तीये राजा रै १६ रांणी छै।...etc.

(*r*) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 281*b*-284*b*. Left incomplete. A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Vīsalòta of Umarakoṭa and *rāva* Hamīra Jāṛecò. Beginning :—

उमरकोट मेहदरो वीसलोत राज करै [।] वडी राजाधानी [।] वडी साहवी [।] सु बेहन १ मेहदर रै कुवारी ।...etc.

(*s*) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 284*b*-294*b*. A small portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following :—

गाँगै वीरमदे री वात (pp. 284*b*-286*a*),

ऊहड़ हरदास मोकलौत री वात (pp. 286*b*-290*b*),

राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीँवै पोहकरणै री वात (pp. 290*b*-293*b*),

जैमल वीरमदेऔत राव मालदे री वात (pp. 293*b*-294*b*).

The last *vāta* is incomplete.

(*t*) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 297*a*-301*b*. A history of Jesalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of *rāvaḷa* Rātana Sī, to the succession of *rāvaḷa* Kehara. Beginning :—

जेसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो। जेसलमेर माहि भाटी रतनसीह मूलराज राज्य करै। पातिसाही फौजा आइ नैं गढ नुं लाग्यां।...etc.

(*u*) जैतै हमीरौत रांणगदे लखणसीऔत री वात, pp. 301*b*-304*b*. A story of the Bhāṭīs Jètò Hamīròta and Rāṇaga De Lakhaṇasīòta from their departure from Jesalmer to the battle in which the son of Rāṇaga De, with the help of the Multānīs, defeated and killed *rāva* Cūḍò at Nāgòra. Beginning :—

जैतौ हमीरौत भाटी रांणगदे लषणसीयोत वेवे रावल लषणसेन काढीया। ताहरां जैतै हमीरोत सुरजड़े गाडा छोडीया। रांणगदे थोरीयां कन्हा पूगल लइ।...etc.

(*v*) रावल् लखग्रसेन री वात, pp. 304*b*-306*b*. The story of *rāvaḷa* Lakhaṇa Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhaṛa De, the Sonigarò chief of Jāḷòra, and her eloping with Nībò Semālòta, and the revenge Lakhaṇa Sena wreaked on Nībò. Beginning :—

किसन कान्हड़दे जालोर राज्य करै। सु अेक दिन रो समायोग छै। रावल लषग्रसेन रै रांग्री सोढी छै।...etc.

(*w*) कूँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 306*b*-307*b*. Identical with MS. 11(*c*). Beginning :—

तिलोकसीह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै। कूंगरो क्ष ताकड़ी रो आहारा (*sic*) करै।...etc.

(*x*) लाखे फूलाग्री री वात, pp. 308*a*-313*a*. Identical with MS. 11 (*a*) except for slight differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राव हमीर भुजनगर राज्य करै छै। लषो जांम भद्रेसर राज्य करै छै [।] अेकै देस माहे दोइ राजा। अेक राव कहाड़ै। अेक जाम कहाड़ै।...etc.

(*y*) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 313*a*-316*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*h*), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज राव लूंग्राकर्ग्र रै परग्रीयो हुतो वाल्हबाई तीयै बाई रै वारह बेटा हूवा...etc.

(*z*) राग्रौ रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 316*a*-320*b*. The story of the enmity *rāṇò* Ratana Sī of Cītoṛa conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Bū̃dī, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning :—

रांग्रो सांगो चीत्तोड़ राज्य करै। वडो रांग्रौ हूवौ। सागै रै पातिसाह बंदीमांग्रे रहीया। तीयां नु चूड़ां पहिराइ छाडीया।...etc.

(*A*) नाराइग्रदास मीढाखाँ री वात, pp. 320*b*-321*b*. The story of Paṭhāṇa Mīḍhā Khā̃, king of Mā̃ḍava, and his death at the hands of Nārāiṇa Dāsa of Bū̃dī. Beginning :—

ओक मांडव रै पातिसाह रै पठाया तिण री नांम मीठाखांन सु मांडव सुं साथ करि नै रिणथंभौर आयौ जोरावर थकै रिणथंभौर लीयौ।...etc

(*B*) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिथीराज री वात, pp 321*b*-324*b*. An account of the war between *rāvata* Sūrija Mala, the son of Khīvò, the son of *rāṇò* Mokala, of Sādaṛī in Godhavāṛa, and his nephew *kūvara* Prithī Rāja, the son of *rāṇò* Rāya Mala, ended with Sūrija Mala's defeat, which obliged him to abandon Sādaṛī and carve for himself a new sovereignty amongst the Meṇās of Devaḷiyò (p. 323*a*); followed by an account of the death of Prithī Rāja from a pill given him by *rāva* Dūdò of Sīrohī (p. 323*b*), and lastly an account of the death of Jè Mala, the brother of Prithī Rāja, at the hands of Ratana Sī. Beginning :—

रावत सूरिजमल षीवै रो। षीवो रांणै मोकल रो। कूंभो ही रांणै मोकल रो। सूरिज मोटो रजपूत हुवो...etc.

(*C*) रांणै खेतै री वात pp. 324*b*-327*a*. The story of *rāṇò* Khetò's of Cītoṛa falling in love with a carpenter woman, and having from her two sons, Cācò and Merò, and of their murdering *rāṇò* Mokala, and being at last defeated and killed by *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora. Beginning :—

वरसालै रा दीह छै। दीवांण सिकार चढीया छै हल वहै छै भाद्रवो मास छै। खातिण भातो ले जावै छै। दोइ पाड़ी छै सु तिन्है हाथे पकड़ी छै लीये जावै छै।...etc.

(*D*) सोनिगरै मालदे री वात, pp. 327*a*-*b*. Incomplete, one leaf being missing. An account of Māla De's—the Sonigarò chief of Jāḷora—defeat at the hands of Trivirita Khā̃, his submission to the Emperor (Alāva Dīn), and his coming in possession of Godhavāṛa and Cītoṛa. Beginning :—

सोनिगरौ मालदे गोढवाड़ माहै धरती पातिसाह री मारै साथ वहण न पावै...etc.

(*E*) मूहणोत नेणसीजी री ख्यात रो ओक भाग, pp. 329*a*-337*b*. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

खेतसी रतनसीओत री वात (pp. 329*a*-330*a*), incomplete, the first leaf being missing,

चन्द्रावतां री वात (pp. 330*a*-333*b*),

सिखरौ वहैलवै गयौ रहै तै री वात (pp 333*b*-335*a*), and .

उदै उगवणावत री वात (pp. 335*a*-337*b*).

The second of the *vātas* above, which is a genealogical sketch of the Candrāvatas of Rāmapurò from Cā̃darò, the son of *rāṇò* Bhāvaṇa Sī, to Amara Siṅgha Harīsiṅghòta, is followed by two short poems in Sanskrit, which are not found in MS. 8. Both are very incorrect. The first one is in 16 verses, and contains a *vaṁśāvalī* of the Candrāvatas, from *rāvaḷa* Bāpò to *rāya* Pratāpa. It begins :—

वापाभिधः समवव् (*sic*) वसु धाविपो (*sic*) सौ पंचाष्टषट्परिमिते थ सर्केद्रकालो (*sic*) ।...etc.

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varṇanam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Durāgò, the founder of Rāmapurò, who lived under Akbar. It begins :—

श्रीसीतापतिपादपद्मभजनप्रध्वस्तकर्म्माश्रयो गोपीनाथचरित्रचित्र-सुमंयत् (*sic*) कर्णपूरीकृतं ।...etc.

(*F*) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 337*b*-342*b*. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Aṇahilavāṛā Pāṭaṇa and his successor Karṇa, till the accession of Śiddha Rāja Jè Śiṅgha. In the middle, an account is inserted of Lūṇa Sāha (Lavaṇaprasāda), the son of Ānò Vāghelò. The work begins :—

अणहिलवाड़े पाटण राजा भीम राज्य करै। सतरहसहस गुजराति री साहिबो बडो राजा। कवित्त। मूल पैंतालीस। वरस दस कीयो चंदगिरि ।...etc.

Follows a *Lūṇa Sāha rī vāta rò vakhāṇa*, in rhymed prose, the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūṇa Sāha. Beginning :—

वरषा रित लागी। विरहणी जागी ।...etc.

(*G*) वहलिमा री वात, pp. 342*b*-350*b*. Incomplete, the last leaves being missing. Identical with MS. 15 (*K*).

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 19:—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ.

A MS. consisting of 266 leaves, 8″ × 6″ in size. Cloth-bound, but leaves detached and out of order. The leaves were originally larger in size and numbered, but they were subsequently trimmed at the margins, the numeration figures being thereby cut away in most of the pages. Each page contains 17 lines of 15-20 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī. Written in Saṃvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kūṃvara* Anūpa Siṅgha.

The contents of the MS. are very much the same as those of the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sect. i Pt. i. The work falls into two parts, to wit:—

(*a*) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 1*a*-22*b*. Apparently fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from the origins to *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha. The first pages (1*a*-2*a*) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Gaṇapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above), Viṣṇu, and the Sun, a *chattrīsarājakulī-sthāpanā*, i.e. a list of the seats or capitals of the 36 Rajput tribes (beginning:—धारानगरी परमार १...etc.), a *kavitta* giving the names of the nine Paramāra rulers of *Navakoṭi Māravāṛa* (beginning:—मंडोवर सामंत ... etc.), and lastly a list of the six *vaṃśas*, to wit:—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vaṃśa*. Then, after an *āśirvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛas begins from the Satya-*yuga*, when the men lived 100 years and were born as twins (*jugalapaṇè*). From this particular, it is evident that the author of the *vaṃśāvalī* is a Jain. The pedigree of the Rāṭhòṛas is traced from *rājā* Mānadhātā *cakkavè* (p. 4*a*) down to Jè Canda (p.12*a*), the list being divided into four sections corresponding to the four *yugas*. The account of Sīhò begins p. 12*b* as follows:—

रा° श्रीसीहजोग द्वारिकाजी पधार्या। साथे दस हजार असवार लीधा। अेकेकौ वस्त्र भगवौ हाथ १ बरछी सों बांधे वसत्री समेत चाल्या। आवता थकां सोलंकीयां री भीर करि लाखौ फूलांणी मार्यौ। सीहौजी महादेव रौ अवतार छै।... etc.

Much as in the Jodhpur MS. 15, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, here too the *Jainācārya* Jina Datta Sūri is given the credit of having called Sīhò to Pālī. The genealogical account of the descendants of Sīhò contains only names and commemorative

songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha and his brother Amara Siṅgha.

(*b*) राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, p. 22*b*-to the end. Genealogies of the Rāṭhòras, apparently identical with those in the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, mentioned above. Containing only names and occasionally quotations of commemorative songs. The work being disconnected and most of the leaves being out of place it is difficult to give an idea of the contents. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the names are not followed by the patronymic as in the ordinary lists of *pīḍhīs*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vaṁśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Saṁvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 20:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह.

A MS. consisting of 116 leaves 8″ × 8½″ in size. Cloth-bound, but several leaves detached. Leaf 86 is lost, and several other leaves are probably missing at the end. Each page contains 16-19 lines of writing of 26-36 *akṣaras*. Written in Saṁvat 1826 (see p. 91*a*) by Khavās Sabaḷa Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) सात बेटियाँवाले राजा री कथा, pp. 1*a*-2*a*. A tale of no historical interest.

(*b*) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्की मारियौ तै री वात, pp. 2*b*-5*b*. The story of Rāṭhòra *rāva* Riṇa Mala's fighting with Akhò Solaṅkī and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning :—

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ रणमल गलती रात [।] कांकल घर केवी तणै ।
पह ऊगे परभात [।] आयो ऊघा ही अघो ॥ १ ॥ राव रणमल नागौर
सो काडीया थका आय वले रे कांठे रह्यो...etc.

(*c*) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखै साँखलै री वैर लियौ तै री वात, pp. 5*b*-8*b*. The story of Rāṭhòra *kūvara* Riṇa Mala's revenging on the Īdās the death of Akhò Sākhalè. Beginning :—

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलीमाण [।] चावे भाले चोडवृत । तेठा हरण ठाण [।] चोवीसे चोरासीया ॥ १ ॥... अथो सांखलो मारवाड़ रो रजपूत रूणेचो तिको सीधला मेलो हुय ने धाड़े दोड़ीयो...etc.

(*d*) सयणी चारणी री वात, pp. 8*b*-11*b*. The legend of Sayaṇī, the daughter of Cāraṇa Vedò of Kaccha, and Vījhāṇanda. Interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै। कछ देश मै। वेदे रे वडो द्रव्य। ...etc.

(*e*) पीरोजसाह पातिसाह री वात, pp. 11*b*-18*b*. A legendary account of the reign of Phīroj Śāh and Muhamad Śāh till the conquest by Bābar. Beginning :—

पीरोजसाह पातसाह षतम कहाणो। चीता हिरण। चीता हिरण जनावर राषणा। सारि हिकमत सिकार री पेरोचसाह चलाई... etc.

(*f*) राव हमीर लखे जाम री वात, pp. 18*b*-20*a*. Identical with MS. 11(*a*), and MS. 18 (*r*), above.

(*g*) कूँगरे बलोच री वात, pp. 20*a*-22*a*. Identical with MS. 11 (*c*) and MS. 18 (*w*), above.

(*h*) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ री वात, pp. 22*a*-24*b*. The story of Rāṭhòṛa Jèta Māla Saḷakhāvata being attacked by the Koḷīs, on his way back from Sīrohī, where he had married, and loosing in the affray Bhādò Sūḍò and a hunting-leopard, and the revenge he subsequently took on the Koḷīs. Beginning :—

जैतमाल देवड़े परणीजण गयो [।] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठै जान रही ...etc.

(*i*) सूराँ अर सतवादियाँ री वात, pp. 24*b*-30*b*. A moral tale of no historical interest.

(*j*) राव तीडे छाडावत री वात, pp. 30*b*-34*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa *rāva* Tīḍò Chāḍāvata. Beginning :—

महेवे षेड़ राव तीडो छाडावत राज करै। वडो जोगाठ देसोत जिकै रै वायै हरण घोड़ा ऊवै...etc.

(*k*) जैतमाल सलखावत री वात, pp. 34*b*-38*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa Jèta Māla Saḷakhāvata. (Cfr. *h* above). Beginning :—

राव तीडो आप री वार वजाय गजाय अर देवलोक ह्वो [।] वडो ओगाढ राजवी ह्वो [।] राव सलखै ही ज्यां रा वित लीया...etc.

(*l*) सच बोलै सो मारिया जावै तै री कथा, pp. 38*b*-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(*m*) वीजड़ विजोगण री कथा, pp. 41*a*-46*a*. A love tale of Vijaṛa, the son of Vijè Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogaṇa, the daughter of a *seṭha*.

(*n*) राव चूँडै री वात, pp. 46*a*-49*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa *rāva* Cū̃ḍò. Beginning :—

......महेवे राज करे मालो सलषावत वीरम सलषावत जैतमाल सलषावत ईहा री वडी साहिबी जिण समईये माहे दलो जोहीयो सिधराजा जेसंघदे पाटण राज करे...etc.

(*o*) रिणधीर चूँडावत री वात, pp. 49*b*-54*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa Riṇa Dhīra Cū̃ḍāvata. Beginning :—

ईयै दूहे उपर छै [:] केवीयौ...... । तिको रण चोडावत तलोली गाडा छोडीया [।] आगै जीवणी बाजु तो सीधला रा गाडा छै...etc.

(*p*) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भीम सूँ जुध करियौ तै री वात, pp. 54*b*-60*a*. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamīra and Bhīma, the "Simpleton," king of Aṇahilavāṛā Pāṭaṇa, over some horses bought by the latter and coveted by the former. In the story, reference is made to Prithī Rāja of Dillī. Beginning :—

...भोलो राजा भीमदे अषई मोहतो घोड़ा षरीदण नू काबुल मेलीयो...etc.

(*q*) वडावडी देवड़े डहक वानर री वात, pp. 60*a*-62*b*. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(*r*) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या व्यास भवानीदास री कही, pp. 63*a*-91*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*E*). At the end of the work, the copyist has recorded his name as well as the date as follows :—

लिख्यतं मुवास सबलसेन। मुवास सबल वाचनार्थम् ॥ बीकानेर-मध्ये ॥ सँवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ६ वार सोमवार।

(*s*) नागदमण साइयै झूलै रौ कहियौ, pp. 91*a*-97*a*. A poem in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kālīya serpent by Kṛṣṇa, by Cāraṇa Sāiyò Jhūlò. Beginning:—

वखि तो सारद विनवुं। सारद करो पसाय।...etc

(*t*) बगलै हंसणी री कथा, pp. 97*a*-116*b*. Incomplete at the end. The tales of the crane and the she-swan his wife, in accusation and defence of woman, eight in all, but only four contained in the present MS. Beginning:—

मानसरोवर माहे हंस रहे सु अेके दिन हंस सवे मेला ऊई अर मतौ कीयौ कहो आपा मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लोक वषाणै छै उठे वडा मेवा छै ..etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 21 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह.

A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12″ × 8″ in size. Cloth-bound, but some leaves detached. About two fifths of the leaves are blank. Each page contains 28-30 lines, of 18-25 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 100 years old.

Most of the contents of the MS. are identical with those in MS. 18 described above, of which the present MS. is in part a copy. A list of the contents is the following:—

(*a*) सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 1*a*-29*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*e*).

(*b*) वेतालपचीसी री वात, pp. 30*a*-60*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*a*). Cfr. also MS. 15 (*z*).

(*c*) रायधण भाटी री वात, pp. 61*a*-66*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*b*). Complete. Beginning:—

रायधण कुंवर रावल दुसास रो बेटौ जात रो भाटी लुद्रवै राज करै...अर धाट सोढा राज करै। लुद्रवै रा सवीमी। तठै धाट रै अेक बेटो अर अेक बेटी। बेटी रो नाव सजनल...etc.

(*d*) राजसिङ्घ खाँ॑यावत री वात, pp. 66*a*-69*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*c*).

(*e*) राव अमरसिङ्घजी री वात, pp. 70*a*-78*b*. Identical with MS 18 (*d*).

(*f*) राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै काँवराँ री वात, pp. 79*a*-104*a*. Introduced as "Mahārājā Padama Sīṅghajī rī vāta" Identical with MS. 9 (*a*), and MS. 15 (*I*).

(*g*) कुँवरसी साँखलै री वात, pp. 105*a*-140*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*f*). Complete. Beginning:—

सांषलो षीवसी चहसुकाल। जांगलु राज करै। वडी साहिबी। वडो सिरदार सों। षीवसीजी हलोद झाले परणीया। वडो वीहा ऊवो। वडो गुडो षरच जस अवल कीयो...etc.

(*h*) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 141*a*-153*b*. Identical with MS. 9 (*b*), MS. 15 (*x*), and MS. 18 (*g*).

(*i*) अेकलगिड़ वाराह डाढाला री वात, pp 171*a*-184*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*F*).

(*j*) गोड़ गोपालदास री वात, pp. 185*a*-196*a*. A biography of Gòṛa Gopāḷa Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning:—

गोपालद[ास] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडांणो कीयो। सो पेहला तो अजमेर रा षावंद था गोड़ [।] पछे अजमेर पातसाह लीयो तद गोड़ां नु परगनो अजमेर रो दीया (*sic*)।...etc.

(*k*) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री, pp. 197*a*-215*b*. Introduced as "Māravāṛa rè amarāvā̃ rī vāta." Identical with MS. 15 (*B*), and MS. 18 (*h*).

(*l*) पना वीरमदे री वात, pp. 216*a*-246*a*. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *seṭha* of Pū̃gaḷa, and *kā̃vara* Vīrama De, the son of *rāva* Rāi Bhāṇa of Īḍara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

सदा मनोर्थ सिद्ध करण [।] बांणी आषर वेस [।] सारा पहली सीवरजे [।] गुण दातार गणेस ॥ १ ॥..........सुबरण निज धातां

सिरै। बानांज चवण बेस। पदमणि तरीयां परखिजे। देसा पूंगल देस ॥ ३ ॥ करहा घोड़ा कांम रा।...etc.

(*m*) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 258*a*-276*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*j*). Complete. Beginning:—

मालवौ देश धारा नगरी। तठै पुंवार उदियादित्य राजा राज्य करै छै। तिण राजा रै दोय रांणी अेक तौ वाघेली। अनें बीजी सोलंकणी। तिणां दोयां रै दोइ कुंवर। तिण मैं वाघेली सुदै पटरांणि। तिण रै तौ कुंवर रिणधवल हुव।...etc.

(*n*) छ कहाणियाँ, pp. 280*a*-292*a*. A collection of six tales, of no particular interest, to wit:—

1: साँई री पलक मै खलक वसौ तै री वात, pp. 280*a*-284*a*;

2: आय ठहकौ माहि मै तै री वात, pp. 284*a*-285*a*;

3: हरराज रै नैणाँ री वात, pp. 285*a*-286*a*. Referring to Hara Rāja Devaṛò of Sīrohī;

4: न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 286*a*-288*a*. Referring to Sekhò, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pūgaḷa;

5: सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 288*a*-289*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*k*).

6: वीरबल री वात, pp. 290*a*-292*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*l*).

(*o*) राव वीरमदे री वात pp. 293*a*-295*a*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa *rāva* Vīrama De, the son of Saḷakhò, going as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cūḍò in the house of Cāraṇa Ālhò. From the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

वीरम महेवा रे पासै गुढो मांडि नै वसीयो छै। सु जिकोई महेवै माहे घून करै गुनह करै तिको वीरम रे गाडै आवै वी[र]मणी ऊवै ऊवै नुं राखै...etc.

(*p*) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 309*a*-325*b*. Incomplete at the end. Identical with MS. 18 (*o*).

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 22 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह.

A huge MS. consisting of 436 leaves, $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9'' - 7\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Cloth-bound. Each page contains 30 lines of writing, of 30 to 24 *akṣaras*. The writing has many blanks, especially in the first part of the MS., showing that it is a copy from some other MS., whereof some pages were broken or illegible. A few entire pages are blank. Devanāgarī script. The letters for ड and ड़ are habitually interchanged. The MS. was caused to be written by *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner in Saṃvat 1820 (see p. 68*a*), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Saṃvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Saṃvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 1*a*-18*b*. A collection of eight unimportant tales, all of which have already been found in MS. 15 (*a*), MS. 18 (*k-m*), and MS. 21 (*n*). To wit :—

1 साँईं री पलक मै खलक वसै तै री वात, pp. 1*a*-4*b*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 1.

2. साँईं कर रह्यौ है तै री वात. pp. 5*a*-8*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*a*).

3. श्राय ठहकी भाहि मै तै री वात, pp. 9*b*-10*b*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 2.

4. हरराज रै नैणाँ री वात, pp. 10*b*-11*a*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 3.

5. न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 11*a*-13*a*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 4.

6. सेखै नै भातौ श्रायौ तै री वात, pp. 13*a*-14*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*k*), and MS. 21 (*n*), 5. Complete.

7. वीरबल् री वात, pp. 14*a*-16*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*b*) and MS. 21 (*n*), 6.

8. राजा भोज खाफरै चोर री वात, pp. 16*a*-18*b* Identical with MS. 18 (*m*).

(*b*) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp. 18*b*-27*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*n*).

(*c*) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 32*b*-67*b*. The same work as contained in MS. 18 (*o*), and MS. 21 (*p*).

(*d*) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रो अेक भाग, pp. 68*a*-87*a*. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव सीहैजी री वात, pp. 68*a*-71*b*.
2. राव कान्हड़दे री वात, pp. 71*b*-76*b*.
3. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 76*b*-78*a*.
4. राव चूँडेजी री वात, pp. 78*a*-81*a*.
5. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 81*a*-82*a*.
6. अरड़कमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 82*a*-83*a*.
7. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 83*a*-87*a*.

The form of the text is slightly different from that in MS. 8, the present MS. containing more Gujaratisms. The same remark applies also to the other parts of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī contained in this MS. and described below.

(*e*) गोरै वादल री कथा, pp. 87*a*-93*b*. The same work as MS. 15 (*D*), but containing very different readings. Compare the following verses from the introduction as it is given in the present MS., with the corresponding ones in MS. 15 (*D*), which have been quoted above :—

चरण कमल चित लाय के समरूं सरसति माय ।
कहिस कथा वनाय के प्रणमूं सद्गुरु पाय ॥ १ ॥
जंबूदीप मझारि भरथखेत्र सोभत अधिक ।[1]
नगर भलो चीत्रोड़ है ता परि दूठ दुरंग ।
रतनसेन राणो निपुण अमलोमाण अभंग ॥ २ ॥
...etc.

A *dūhò* at the end, which is not found in MS. 15 (*D*), records the date of the composition of the *kathā* (Saṃvat 1686 ?), and the name of the poet (Jaṭa Mala) :—

[1] The latter half of this verse is omitted.

सौलै से असी थै[1] समै फागुण पूनिम मास।
वीरारस सिणगाररस कहि जटमल सुपरकास॥ [१]४६॥

(*f*) मोमल री वात, pp. 93*b*-95*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*q*).

(*g*) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 95*a*-98*a*. Left incomplete. Identical with MS. 18 (*r*).

(*h*) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अेक भाग, pp. 101*b*-113*b*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. गाँगे वीरमदे री वात, pp. 101*b*-103*a*.
2. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 103*a*-107*a*.
3. राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीँवै पोहकरणै री वात. pp. 107*a*-110*a*.
4. जैमल वीरमदेओत री वात, pp. 110*a*-112*a*.
5. सीहै माँडण री वात, pp. 112*a*-113*b*.

(*i*) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 113*b*-118*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*t*).

(*j*) जैतै हमीरोत राणगदे लखणसीहौत री वात, pp. 118*a*-120*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*u*).

(*k*) रावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 120*a*-121*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*v*).

(*l*) कूँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 121*b*-123*a*. Identical with MS. 18. (*w*) and MS. 11 (*c*).

(*m*) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, pp. 123*a*-128*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*x*). Cfr. also MS. 11 (*a*).

(*n*) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 128*a*-131*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*y*). Cfr. also MS. 15 (*h*).

(*o*) राणै रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 131*a*-135*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*z*).

[1] For छ ?

(*p*) नाराइणदास मीढाखाँ री वात, pp. 135*a*-136*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*A*).

(*q*) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिथीराज री वात, pp. 136*a*-139*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*B*).

(*r*) राणै खेतै री वात, pp. 139*a*-142*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*C*).

(*s*) सोनिगरै मालदे री वात, pp. 142*b*-143*b* Identical with MS. 18 (*D*). Complete.

(*t*) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रो अेक भाग, pp. 143*b*-152*b*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī identical with MS. 18 (*E*).

(*u*) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 152*b*-158*a* Identical with MS. 18 (*F*).

(*v*) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 158*a*-173*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*G*). Complete.

(*w*) राव सुरताण देवड़ै री वात, pp. 173*a*-180*a*. Described as ' Rāva Mānè Devaṛè rī vāta " in the title. Identical with MS. 15 (*f*).

(*x*) राव प्रतापमल देवड़ै री वात, pp. 180*a*-182*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*n*).

(*y*) हाडाँ री हकीकत, pp. 182*a*-184*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*o*).

(*z*) बूँदी री वात, pp. 184*a*-185*b*. Described at the end as "Dūdè Bhoja rī vāta." Identical with MS. 11 (*d*). Complete. Going as far as the assignment of Būdī to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdò.

(*A*) खीचियाँ री वात, pp. 186*a*-191*a*. An historical sketch of the Khīcīs, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hāḍò Bhagavanta Siṅgha Chatrasalòta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khīcīs is traced to Khāṭū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithī Rāja Cāhuvāṇa, in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pāhila Paṇḍīra. Beginning :—

आंनल षीची जायल कठौती रहै । तौ नागौर रौ गांम छै नागौर थी कोस १० जायल छै । आगै षीची चहवांण भिलै । चहवांण राजा प्रिथीराज री वडौ साहिबी । दिली रौ धंणी । नागौर अजमेर सैंभर यां ठौड़ां राजथांन...etc.

(*B*) मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 191*b*-195*b*. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī. Cfr. also MS. 15 (*i*).

(*C*) सातल सोम री वात, pp. 195*b*-196*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*k*).

(*D*) राव मण्डलीक री वात, pp. 196*b*-197*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*l*).

(*E*) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 198*a*-201*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*g*).

(*F*) अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 202*a*-205*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*j*).

(*G*) साँगण वाढेल री वात, pp. 205*a*-206*b*. An anecdote referring to Sā̃gaṇa Vaḍhela, a chief of Khebararò, and Mū̃jò Bāvariyò of Sarathò, both of whom are stated to have lived at the time of Vegaṛò Mahamad, *pātasāh* of Gujarat. Beginning :—

सांगण वाढेल ओ षबरड़ै राज्य करै । वेगड़ौ मुंहमद गुजराति रो पातिसाह । उण वारा माहे मूंजौ बावरीयौ सरठै राज्य करै । मूंजा नै अर सांगण वाढेल रा भतीजा आपस मै प्रीति...etc.

(*H*) चाँपै वालै री वात, pp. 206*b*-208*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*m*).

(*I*) राव राघवदे सोलङ्की री वात, pp. 208*a*-210*a*. An anecdote referring to Rāghava De Solaṅkī of Toḍò, a *sāmanta* of king Prithī Rā̃ja of Dillī, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning :—

राव राघवदे सोलंकी तोडा रो धणी राजा प्रिथीराज रो सांमंत । नरसिंहदास दाहिमो ईयै रो घर आाहड रावल समरसी रो चाकर । तरै नरसिंहदास रै बेटी तिका अपछरा महादेवांगना ।...etc.

(*L*) नानिग छाबड़ा री वात, pp. 210*b*-212*b*. An account of the migration of the four Chābarā brothers Nāniga, Devaga, Ajè Sī, and Vijè Sī from Sihoragadha to Pohakarana and of Nāniga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning :—

पुहपावती नगरी । हिवारं पोकरण कहीजै छै । तीयें नगरी माहे राजा पहुरवा राज्य करै । वडो राजधांनी । राजा ईयें विध राज्य करै । मास ओक ईदर मौहल माहे रहै मास ओक पुरी हवै ताहरां बाहिर आवै । नवो वीमाह करै ।...

(*M*) सयणी री वात, pp. 212*b*-215*a*. Identical with MS. 20 (*d*).

(*N*) देवरै नायकदे री वात, pp. 215*a*-221*b*. A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mū̃dhò, an Ahīra ruler of Soratha and Devarò, another Ahīra petty ruler of Devāḷī. Beginning :—

सोरठ देस माहे अहीर राज्य करै । मूंधो अहीर न[ा]वै सोरठ राज्य करै । मूंधा अहीर रै बेटी कहीयै सु सारी सोरठ मै इसी काई नहीं ।...etc.

(*O*) खीँवै वीजै री वात, pp. 221*b*-225*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*L*).

(*P*) राणी चौबोली री वात, pp. 225*a*-229*a*. A tale referring to *rājā* Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujeṇī and a *rāṇī* Còbolī. Beginning :—

उजेणी नगरी राजा विक्रमादित्य राज्य करै । नववारी नगरी । चौरासी चौहटा । छतीस पौलि । च्यार वरण रहै ।...etc.

(*Q*) च्यार मूरखाँ री वात, pp. 229*a*-231*b*. Left incomplete. A tale of no interest.

(*R*) सदैवछ सावलिङ्गा री वात, pp. 232*b*-238*a*. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadèvacha, the son of *rājā* Puhavacha of Ujeṇī, and his mistress Sāvaliṅgā. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

उजेणी नगरी पुहवछ राजा राज करै । वडो दात[ा]र [ा] तेथ जिको गुण करि कवीश्वर पंडित आवै तीयै नूं सवालाख दियै ।...etc.

(*S*) लाखे फूलाणी री वात, pp. 238*a*-240*b*. A biography of Lākhò Phūlāṇī (cfr. MS. 11*a*, and MS. 18*x*). Beginning :—

सिंधु देस केखै कोट लाखो जाड़ेचो राज्य करै । लाखो नवै चांद रो नवे चांद वीमाह करै । लाखै रै छाहड़दे पमार परधांन ।...etc.

(*T*) पीरोजसाह पातसाह री वात, pp. 240*b*-245*a*. Introduced as "Vāta Paṭhāṇā̃ rī." Identical with MS. 20 (*e*).

(*U*) बुधिबल कथा कवि लछीराम क्रत, pp. 245*b*-261*a*. The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachī Rāma (i.e. Lakṣmī Rāma) in the year Saṃvat 1681 (see the last verse but two). Divided into eight *prabhāvas*. In Hindī. Beginning :—

सरसति कौ उरि ध्यान धरि । गणपति गुरू मनाइ । लछीराम कवि यह कथा । अदभुत कहत वनाय ॥ १ ॥ चोपई । पूरब दिसि जहां वहै[1] सुरसरी [।] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरी ।...etc.

(*V*) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 261*b*-267*b*. Introduced as "Vāta Pāmāra Rina Dhava[ḷa] Jaga Deva rī." The same story as contained in MS. 18 (*j*) and MS. 21 (*m*), but beginning differently :—

राजा उद्योतचंद धार र[ा]ज करै [।] अेक दिन रै समाजोग दौलतावाद रे धणी री नालेर रिणधवल कुंवर नै आयौ ।...etc.

(*W*) ?, pp. 267*b*-273*a*. An anonymous work, being a tale of no importance, partly in prose and partly in verses, referring to Rāja Dhara Soḷaṅkī of Toḍò. Beginning :—

तोडै नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य करै [।] सु राजधर रै कोई नही [।] ताहरां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसी आवै तीयां नुं, पूछीजे...etc.

(*X*) गुजरात देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273*a*-275*a*. Identical with chapter (50) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275*a*-278*b*.

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[1] For वहै.

(*Y*) अचलदास खीची री वात, pp. 278*b*-283*a*. Described as "Acala Dāsa Khīcī Lālā Mevārī rī vata" at the beginning, and as "Ūmā De rī vāta" at the end The well-known story of Acaḷa Dāsa Khīcī of Gāgurana and his two wives Lālā, the daughter of Rāṇā Mokala of Mevāṛa, and Umā, the daughter of Khīva Sī Sākhalo of Jāgaḷū, and the intrigues of Jhīmī, a Cāraṇī. In prose with *duhās* interspersed. Beginning:—

अचलदास गढ गागरण राज्य करै। तिण रै रांणी लालां मेवाड़ री धणी रांणे मोकलसीह तिण री बेटी। राज सिगलो ही लालां रै हाथ [।] वडी साहिबी [।] भलो राज्य छै [।] अेकदा प्रस्ताव झीमी चारणि अचलदास नु मांगण आई।...etc.

(*Z*) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 283*a*-284*a*. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rānī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malè Sī, who after killing *rāya* Rālhaṇa, made himself lord of the Mènās of Dhūḍhāṛa. Beginning:—

कछवाहा राजा रामचंद री औलात (*sic*)। नलवर ग्वालेर ईया गढां नल राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै। ईयां चीचीयां सुं वैर [तु']-वरां सुं वैर।...etc.

(i) जेसलमेर पूगल वीकूंपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी धणियाँ री पट्टावली, pp. 284*a*-285*b*. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgaḷa, Vīkūpura, and Varasalapura. Beginning:—

संवत् १२१२ श्रावन सुदे १२ वार आदित मूल नक्षत्र जेसलमेर रावल जेसल स्थापिता। जेसलमेर गढ थापीयो॥ संवत सतर सत-रोहतरै। ऊसी दैव रौ फेर। बाघो रूधो भाटीयां। जासी जेसलमेर॥ १॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvaḷa* Jesaḷa (1st) to *rāvaḷa* Jasavanta Singha (28th). After the name of each *rāvaḷa*, the years and days are given of his reign, and occasionally a mention is also added of his chief exploits. The three other lists contain only bare names.

(ii) दो कहाणियाँ, pp. 286*a*-287*a*. Two short tales of no interest.

(iii) वगड़ावताँ री वात, pp. 287*b*-294*a*. The legend of the Vagaṛāvatas, (or Vagharāvatas), traced to Cahavāṇa Hara Rāma, who killed a tiger (*vāgha*) and subsequently became the father of a son with a tiger's head. Beginning :—

राजा वीसलदे चहवांण अजमेर मै राज्य करै । अजमेर माहै वाघ छिलीयौ सु वाघ मूंन करै दोइ २ च्यार २ मूंन करै [।] सोर पड़ीयौ । …etc.

(iv) राजा मानधाता री वात, pp. 294*a*-296*b*. A biography of *rājā* Mānadhātā, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāṭhòṛas. Beginning :—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल री बहिन परणीयो । राजा युवनाश्वर वडौ राजा…etc.

(v) राजा प्रिथीराज चौहाण री अेक वात, pp. 296*b*-297*a*. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā* Prithī Rāja and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज चहवांण अजमेर राज करै । सु राजा प्रिथीराज रै पमार रजपूत चाकर…etc.

(vi) गोगैजी री वात, pp. 297*a*-298*a*. A short account of the four *avatāra*s of Gogò in the four ages of the world. Beginning :—

गोगैजी रा ४ अवतार । सतयुग माहै भाद १ त्रेता माहै पहल २ द्वापुर मै हरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवांण…etc.

(vii) सोलङ्की राज बीज री वात, pp. 298*a*-301*b*. The story of the establishment of the Solaṅkīs' rule over Aṇahilavāṛa Pāṭaṇa, from the migration of Rāja and Bīja from Toḍò, to the usurpation of Mūḷa Rāja. Beginning :—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया । सु गुजरात आया आइ नै राज कीयौ [।] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ीया…etc.

(viii) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 301*b*-303*b*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the two *vāta*s following :—

1. रावल् जगमालजी री वात, p. 301*b*.
2. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 302*a*-303*b*.

(ix) सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 303*b*-307*a*. The story of Supiyāra De and Rāthòra Narabada Satavata. Cfr. chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning:—

नरबद सतावत आसकरण सतावत । कायलांणै गढ राज करै । तठै सांखलां री कंवरी सुं सांखलै सीहड़ रो नालेर आयौ...etc.

(x) मुहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 307*a*-313*a*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. खेमखानियाँ री उतपति, pp. 307*a*-*b*.
2. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, p. 307*b*.
3. मलकाम्बर आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 308*a*-309*a*.
4. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 310*a*-313*a*.

(xi) रावल् लखणसेण वीरमदे सोनगरै री वात, pp 313*a*-315*a*. The same story as contained in MS. 18 (*r*), and MS. 22 (*k*), but in a different version. Beginning:—

रावल लखणसेण जेसलमेर राज करै । हेकै दिन रावलजी बेठो हुंतो तितरै कोचरी बोली [।] तद रावलजी सोणीया (नू) बोलाय पूछीयो...etc.

(xii) राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 315*a*-317*b*. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xiii) अलावदी री उतपत री वात, pp. 318*a*-319*a*. A legend, according to which the emperor Alāva Dī, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaliyò, the son of a *pījārò*, and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khīcī, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāgurana. Beginning:—

आंदलराव षीची जायल कठोवो रहै [।] सु अेकै दिन रै समीयौ (*sic*) षीवसी सांषले रे बेटी सु पागली [।] ताहरा षीवसी जाणीयो जु ओर तो कोई लेवे न लेवे आंदल भलो रजपूत छै ।...etc.

(xiv) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 319*a*-331*b*. A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit:—

1. साह ठाकुरै री वात, pp. 319*a*-320*b*.
2. विसनी वेखरच री वात, pp. 320*b*-321*b*.
3. आसा री वात, pp. 321*b*-323*b*.
4. पिङ्गला री वात, pp. 323*b*-324*b*.
5. गन्धर्वसेण री वात, pp. 324*b*-326*b*.
6. माल्हाली री वात, pp. 326*b*-329*a*.
7. सोणा री वात, pp. 329*a*-330*a*.
8. मामै भाणेजै री वात, pp. 330*a*-331*b*.

(xv) राव रिणमल खाबड़िये री वात, pp. 331*b*-338*b*. The story of Rāṭhòṛa *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Khābaṛa and his Soḍhī wife of Ūmarakoṭa. In plain prose interspersed with *dūhā*s. Beginning:—

माडो गढ गोरी पातिसाह राज करे [।] ताहरा विलायत रे पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह री रसाल जावे [।] ताहरा माडो रे पातिसाह माणस दोई बुलाया । ते रा नाव । अेक मत के वास । अेक अकल के वास...etc.

(xvi) पाँच कहाणियाँ, pp. 338*a*-343*b*. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit:—

1. डूँगर जसाकौ (*sic*) तै री वात, pp. 338*a*-339*a*.
2. फमै घोरान्धार री वात, p. 339*a*.
3. तमाईची पातिसाह री वात, pp. 339*a*-340*a*.
4. पाहुवा री वात, pp. 340*a*-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै री विगत, pp. 340*b*-343*b*.

(xvii) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 343*b*-350*a*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vāta*s following:—

1. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 343*b*-344*b*.
2. भटनेर री वात, pp. 344*b*-345*b*.

3. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर मण्डियौ तै समै री, p. 345b.
4. काँधलजी काम आया तै समै री वात, p. 346a.
5. राव तीडै अर रावल् सांवतसी सोनिगरै इयां दूना भीनमाल वेढ ऊई तै समै री वात, pp. 346a-b.
6. सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 346b-349a. Fragmentary
7. पताई रावल् साकौ कियौ तै री वात, pp. 349a-b
8. राव सलखै री वात, p. 349b.
9. [गढ मण्डिया तै री विगत], p 350a.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place

(xviii) जेसल्मेर री वात, pp. 350b-351a. A brief account of the short period in the history of Jesalmer going from the attack by Alāva Dī and the death of *rāvaḷa* Ratana Sī, to the installation of *rāvaḷa* Ghaṛa Sī. (Cfr. MS. 18 (*l*) and MS. 22 (*i*).) Beginning:—

...जद अल्लावदीन पातिसाहजी सूं लड़ाई ऊई [।] रावल रतनसी काम आयो । गढ माहे जोंहर हवौ । तद मूलराव अर घड़सी बे दोई रतनसी रा कुंवर विवै नींसरीया...etc.

(xix) काहड़ पँवार री वात, pp. 351a-352b. A genealogical legend in explanation of the origin of the Sākhalā and Sodha branches of the Pāvāras, in which they are traced to Sākhalò and Sodhò, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhaṛa of Chahoṭana by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sākhalās is further connected with *saṅkha*, a miraculous conch Chāhaṛa had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning:—

काहड़ पवार कहोटण राज करै । ते नूं खबर ऊई । जु कहोटण सिव री वाड़ी पासे डूगरी अेक छै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणमल अर महमद आपस मै लड़ाई ऊई तै री वात, pp. 352a-353b. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS 8, above).

(xxi) रिणधवल् री वात, pp. 353a-356b. A tale concerning Riṇa Dhavaḷa, king of Dhāra, and two Bhāṭas, Rayaṇa and Mayaṇa. Beginning:—

भाट रयण नै मयण बेवे भाई। सु मयण ढोलीये बैसि नै पग वीछलावतौ।...etc.

✓(xxii) **वींझरै अहीर री वात,** pp. 356*b*-357*a*. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vĩjharò Ahīra had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning:—

वींझरो अहीर सोरठदेस मै रहै। अेक दिन रै समाजोग वींझरो बहिन रै प्राहुणो थको गयो...etc.

(xxiii) **वैरसल भीमोत वीसल महेवचै री वात नै दूहा,** pp. 357*a*-358*b*. An account of a contest which arose between Rāṭhòṛa Vèra Sala Bhīmòta of Bīlārò and Vīsala of Mahevò over a mare, and ended with a battle in which Vīsala lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiṛiyò Cā̃daṇa. The event happened during the time of *rāva* Jodhò of Jodhpur. Beginning:—

वैरसल बीलाड़ै राज करै। वीसल महेवै राज करै। यूं करतां हेकै दिन बीलाड़ै ता घोड़ी वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे ढाली हुती सु घोड़ी चरती चरती महेवै (जाय नीसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin:—

माहेसर महामाय भीम तणो साचौ भगवत।
तो सब कहै सवाय वधीयो राय वैरसल ॥ १ ॥

✓(xxiv) **ऊमादे भटियाणी री वात,** pp. 358*b*-359*b*. An account of the jealousy conceived by Ūmā De, the Bhaṭiyāṇī wife of *rāva* Māla De of Jodhpur, towards a girl slave, and the promise she made never to talk to her husband, which promise she carried out till Māla De died and she burned herself on his funeral pyre. In the story, a Cāraṇa, Bāraṭha Āsò, plays an important part. Beginning:—

रावल जांम नवै नगर राज करै। अेक दिन रै समायोग रावल जामजी सिकार चढीया हुता [।] फिरतां थकां अेक छोकरी कहीं री पड़ी जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) **सोनिगरां री वात,** pp. 359*b*-360*a*. An account of how Sā̃vata Sī Sonigarò had a son, Māla De, from a stone image. Beginning:—

सोनगिरो सांवतसी सिकार गयौ ऊतौ सु राति खौ विना नींद न पड़ै ।...etc.

Followed by a confuse note accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālaṇò* "to catch"—and other Rajputs, and the *dūhò* :—

सीसोदीया बांभणी रा   तवड कीयो तेल रो ।
गोदारा जाटणी रा   मांगलीयो घोरिया रो ॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरण री वात, p. 360*b*. A very concise account of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner was killed. Beginning :—

राव लूणकर्णजी जेसलमेर री फते करि पाछा पधारीया...etc.

Followed by a short note of 11 lines, on the alliance of *rāva* Kelhaṇa of Jesalmer with the *pātisāha* of Multan, and the conversion of Kelhaṇa's son to the Islam. From the latter originated the Ābhoriyā Bhāṭīs. As a result of the alliance, *rāva* Cūḍò of Mandora was defeated and killed at Nāgòra. The note is introduced by the title: "Vāta rāva Kelhaṇa rò beṭò ara rāva Rāṇaga De rò beṭò Mulatāṇa rè pātisāha musalamāṇa kiyā tè rī vāta."

(xxvii) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, p. 361*a*. The same subject as MS. 11 (*a*), MS. 18 (*x*), and MS. 22 (*S*). Beginning :—

नवै नगर फूल राज करै । तठै वाणीयो १ साहूकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bīja.

(xxviii) गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 361*b*-362*a*. An account of the looting expedition undertaken by Rāṭhòṛa Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mītāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning :—

गोगादे वीरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । ईक समईये तीये देस माहे काल पड़ीयौ [।] लोग मऊ नुं चालीयो थो...etc.

(xxix) राजा प्रिथीराज सूहवदे परणिया तै री वात, pp. 362*a*-*b*. An account of *rājā* Prithī Rāja Còhāṇa's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vījhala of Marotha. Beginning :—

प्रिथीराज चहवांण दिली राज करै । तद राज करतां वीभलदे जोइयो सामियाणै रो नालेर आयो ।...etc.

(xxx) राणगदे भाटी री वात, pp. 362*b*-363*b*. A biographical note on *rāva* Rāṇaga De of Jesalmer, from his conquest of Pūgaḷa, to his fight with *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṇḍora. Beginning :—

पूगल थोरी राज करै। तठै मूलराज थोरीयां ऊपरि चढि आयो [।] पूगल लीवी।...etc.

(xxxi) तुँवरां री वात, pp. 363*b*-365*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*d*).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण री वात, pp 365*a*-366*a*. A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cāraṇa of Jesalmer, fell in love with a Cāraṇī *panihārī*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūhās*. Beginning :—

जेसलदेस (*sic*) रै देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै। वडो चतुर छैलनाइक [।] वडा रूपक जोड़ै...etc.

(xxxiii) रावल मलीनाथ पन्थ मै आयौ तै री वात, pp. 366*a*-367*a*. An account of how *rāvaḷa* Malī Nātha of Mahevò married Rūpā De, the daughter of Vālhò Tuḍiyò, and was converted by her to the *vāmapantha*. Beginning :—

रूपादे वाल्है तुडीयै री बेटी षेत माहे रषवाली करेतां[1] हती। रोही रो षेत हंतो पाणी पूर हंतो [।] सु ऊगवसी भाटी...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजी राणै कूँभै नूँ आँख दीवी तै री वात, pp. 367*a*-*b*. Identical with chapter (59) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxv) काँधलौत खेतसी री वात, pp. 367*b*-368*a*. A brief account of how Khèta Sī, the Kādhalòta ruler of Bhaṭanèra, killed a Mathena Bhāvadeva Sūri, whereupon the two pupils of the latter went to the *pātisāha* Kūvarò (Kamran, the son of Babar) and persuaded him to go against Bhaṭanera. It was on this occasion that Kūvarò, after overrunning Bhaṭanera, attacked Bikaner, and was encountered and defeated by *rāva* Jèta Sī. Beginning :—

भटनेर सहर कांधिलोत षेतसीह राज्य करै [।] भटनेर मांहि वड़गछा मथेन भावदेवसूरि रहै।...etc.

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[1] *Sic* for करतौ.

(xxxvi) सोहणी री वात, pp. 368a-369a. A love story concerning Sohaṇī, the wife of Jaṭa Mala Aroṛò, and her lover, Maliyāra.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम, pp. 369a-b. Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxviii) जगमाल मालावत री वात, pp. 370a-b. A short anecdote referring to Jaga Māla, the son of Malī Nātha of Mahevò, and his marrying a daughter of the Bhūtas, and having from her a son, Ūjaraṇa, who became the progenitor of the Ūjara Rāṭhòṛas. Beginning :—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [।] सु जगमाल दिलो चाकरी करै ।...etc.

(xxxix) क्वँवरियै जैपाल री वात, pp. 370b-371a. An anecdote concerning Bhāṭī Kũvariyò Jè Pāḷa, the son of Mahi Dhavaḷa of Māḍhavò, near Pohakaraṇa. Beginning :—

कुंवरीयो जैपाल भाटी महिधवल रो बेटो [।] मा रो नांम मगोणी [।] भाई रो नांम देपाल [।] बहिन रो नाम मग्गी [।] गांम माटूवो (sic) पड़गनै पोकरण रै रहै ।...etc.

(xl) दूदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 371b-372a. An account of how Dūdò, the son of *rāva* Jodhò Rāṭhòṛa, killed Meghò Narasiṅghadāsòta in a single combat. Beginning :—

राव जोधो पौढीयौ हुतौ [।] वातपोस वातां करता हुता [।] राजवीयां स्युं वातां करता हुता [।] ताहरां कहै कह्यौ भाटीयां रो वैर न रहै...etc.

(xli) राजा रै क्वँवर री वात, pp. 372a-373a. A tale of no interest.

(xlii) पाबूजी री वात, pp. 373a-378a. The story of Pābū Rāṭhòṛa, the son of Dhā̃dhala, his daring exploits, and his death at the hands of Jinda Rāva Khīcī. Identical with chapter (51) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning :—

घांधलजी महेवै रहै [।] सु वे उठै सूं काढ अर अठै पाटण रे तलाव आय ऊतरीया...etc.

(xliii) **पँमै घोरान्धार री वात,** pp. 378*a*-383*a*. The story of Budha Pāmò (or Pemò), nicknamed "Ghoıāndhāra," a chief of Kūdaḷa, with special reference to his love adventures with a beautiful daughter of a *kandoī*, and the violence used by his son Cangò to the daughter of Cāraṇa Māvaḷa, which was the cause of Rāṭhòra Mahirelaṇa Dhūharòta's marching against Kūdaḷa and conquering the place, after killing Pāmò and his son Mangò, and capturing Cangò. This had had a son from the daughter of Māvaḷa, his name Cādò, who was subsequently made a Cāraṇa by Mahirelaṇa, and became the progenitor of the Rohariyās. Beginning:—

कूडल माहे बुध राज्य करै। सु ईहा रो वडो राज वडो तरवारीया रजपूत। सु तठै पंमो कुंवरपदे थको ग्रबीयां करै।...etc

(xliv) **सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी री कथा,** pp. 383*a*-408*a*. A prose version of the *Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśatikā* tales into Marwari, different from the version in MS. 15 (*A*). Anonymous. A few *dūhās* are here and there interspersed. Beginning:—

परम ज्योति प्रतिबंब तै झूंठ हु दीसै साच।
जैसैं कंचन मैं रचित मनि सोभित (*sic*) काच ॥ १ ॥

.........चहू दिस पुरषारथ प्रवेस छै जेथ इसड़ो मालव देस छै तेथ अनीत रहित राजनीत लोकनीत सहित अनेक पुरष स्त्री रत्न कर विराजमान धारा नगरी छै तेथ महाप्रतापी चवदह विद्या निधान राजा भोज राज्य करै छै...etc.

(xlv) **खीची गङ्गेव नीँबावत रौ दोपोहरौ,** pp. 408*b*-416*b*. The same subject as MS. 15 (*v*), but a different work. Also in rhymed prose. Beginning:—

गंगेव षीची कारां (*sic*) भड़ां किवाड़। वेरीयां जड़ा उपाड़। जिण की सेल कहूं वणाय। सुणीयां मंन प्रसंन थाय ॥ १ ॥ वरषा रितु लागी। ब्रहणीँ जागी। आभा झरहरे। वीजां आवास करे। नदी ठेवां यावे। सुमद्रे न संमावे।...etc.

(xlvi) **दीनमान रै फल री वात,** pp. 416*b*-419*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*c*).

(xlvii) पलक दरियाव री कथा, pp. 419*a*-436*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*q*), except for a few differences in the wording.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 23:—जोधपुर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात.

A MS. of 12 loose leaves, 15½″ × 10½″ in size. Leaves 8, 9, 10, and 12 are entirely blank. The pages filled with writing contain about 50 lines, each line being made of about 40 *akṣaras*. Very minute Devanāgarī script. The text contains some corrections by a later hand, and some short annotations are also added on the margins of the pages. Undated. Apparently, about 150 years old.

The work contained is a summary history of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Jodhpur, from the origins down to the time of *mahārājā* Abhè Siṅgha. Apparently, the work was composed either during the last years of the reign of Abhè Siṅgha, or immediately after his demise. The beginning is in a kind of Hindī, but it soon changes into Marwari :—

अेक चंद्रकला नांमें नगरी तिहां सूर्यवंसी राजा नांम उस का जवनसत (*sic*) सो अपुत्रीयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब अेक दिन राजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार आये ।...etc.

The origin of the Rāṭhòṛas is traced to king Javanasata (*sic*), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the *ṛṣi* Gotama, who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rātha*, whence *Rāṭhòṛa*). This son was Mānadhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Mānadhātā, as far as Jè Canda, and then the following pedigree of *rāva* Sīhò :

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो......कमधज वरदाइसेन रो......

सेतरांम कमधज रो.......सीहो सेतरांम रो......

The story of Sīhò and his son Āsathāna is related at some length in pp. 1*a*-*b*, but inaccurately. The conquest of Pālī is ascribed to Āsathāna. The account of his descendants consists of only a list of names, but the text enlarges again with Vīrama (p. 2*a*), and Cūṇḍò (pp. 2*a*-*b*). The account of Jodhò begins p. 3*a* as follows :—

राव जोधो रीड़मलोत रो जन्म सं° १४७२ वैशाष सुद ४ राव रीड़मल नें चूक हूवो जद जोधोजी नीसर्या भं ॥ पुंनो मांगलां १० ऊभो रह्यो कांम आयो जोधोजी घाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाछी गई। रांणे कूंभै मंडोहर तो आप रो थांणो राख्यो। जोधपुर नरवद सतावत नुं दीयो...etc.

Of Vīkò and his foundation of Bikaner, there is no mention. The *khyāta* of Māla De is related at some length (pp. 3*b*-4*b*). Follow the *khyāta*s of Udè Siṅgha (pp. 4*b*-5*a*), Sūra Siṅgha (p. 5*a*-*b*), and Gaja Siṅgha (p. 5*b*). Pp. 5*b*-6*a* contain an account of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, from his contest with *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner over a village of Nāgòra, to his death. The account is followed by quotations of commemorative songs. Lastly come the *khyāta*s of Jasavanta Siṅgha (pp. 6*a*-*b*), and Ajita Siṅgha (pp. 7*a*-*b*), with the death of whom (S. 1780) the work ends. The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhè Siṅgha, and reference to the *Sūraja Prakāśa*:—

ओर माहाराज श्रीअभेसिंघजी अजीतसिंघजी रे पाट (*sic*) तिके वडा बाहादुर ने पड़वाड़ा वडा कीया था सु सूरजप्रकास ग्रंथ में वरणव्या छै।

With the above, the work ends, p. 7*b*. The remaining pages are blank, but for p. 11*a*, which is partially filled with a very summary account of the life of *rāva* Vīkò—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa as his successor.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 24:—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम तथा बीजी ख्यात री वाताँ.

A MS. consisting of 281 leaves, of which about 70 are blank. Leather-bound. Size of the leaves $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$. Each page contains 25 lines of writing, of 50-65 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 40 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम सिंढायच दयालदास कृत, pp. 10*a*-185*b*. A history of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1927). Compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāḷa Dāsa, the author of the two similar *khyātas* contained in MS. 1 and MS. 3, but differing from both of these to some extent, particularly in the beginning and the end. The work is styled "Ārya Ākhyāna Kalpadruma," p. 10*a*, and introduced by five propitiatory verses, the first of which begins :—

॥ कवित्त छप्पय ॥ मद जल भंकृत मधप । लस्त गजमुख सकमा-
मय ।...etc.

Next follow three other verses, recording that the work was composed during the reign of *mahārājā* Ḍūgara Siṅgha of Bikaner, in the year Saṃvat 1934 :—

हंस बंस कुल रठवर । समवड़ विभव सुरेस ।
राज करहि मरुधर रुचिर । डूंगरसिंह नरेस ॥ १ ॥
... ...
कल्पद्रुम इहि नाम कहि । आरियव्रत्त आख्यान ।
हिंदु सकल कुल आदि हित । जहि विध कहै सुजान ॥ १ ॥
संवत सुत गुन रस ग्रशि । भादव सुकल बखान ।
तिथि द्वादश बुधवार तिहैं । जन्म ग्रंथ भयो जान ॥ २ ॥

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12*a*, with explanations of the meaning of the words "Ārya," "Hindū," and "Mussulman," and a few other unimportant subjects. This part is in Hindī. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāṭhòṛas, from Śrī Nārāyaṇa (1st) down to *rājā* Jè Canda (252nd) (pp. 12*b*-14*a*), and after this the narrative in Marwari prose begins with the last-mentioned *rājā*, the text being almost a faithful copy of the corresponding part in MS. 3 (see above), and continuing so till the emigration of *rāva* Vīkò, in Saṃvat 1527 (p. 19*b*, corresponding to p. 9*a* in MS. 3). At this point, the exposition of the history of Bikaner is interrupted by the insertion of four works (*b*, *c*, *d*, *e*), which are described below. The thread of the narrative is resumed only p. 42*a*, with the *khyāta* of *rāva* Vīkò, and from here to p. 145*b* is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpaṇa* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages, 146*a*-185*b*, contain a continuation of the history of Bikaner from Saṃvat 1901—the year with which

the *Desadarpana* ends—to Saṃvat 1927. This part, which is altogether new, is compiled on just the same lines as the preceding, and contains a very minute chronicle of the greatest part of the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha, till about two years before his demise.

(*b*) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री संक्षिप्त हाल राव जोधैजी सूँ महाराजा विजैसिङ्घजी ताँई, pp. 19*a*-20*b*. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò down to *mahārājā* Vijè Siṅgha. Beginning :—

महारावजी श्रीजोधाजी रो हाल लिख्यते । रावजी श्रीजोधाजी रो जन्म सं° १४७२ शाके १३३७ वैशाष वद ४ गत घटी १......रावजी श्रीजोधोजी रयास्त बांधी भोमीया चार तोड़ीया...etc.

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Marwar territory.

(*c*) मारवाड़ रै पट्टाँ री विगत खाँपवार, pp. 21*a*-22*a*. A prospectus of the *jāgīrs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *khāpa* of their holders (Cāpāvatas, Kūpāvatas, Ūdāvatas, Meṛatiyās, Jodhās, Karanòtas, Karamasòtas, Jètāvatas, Bhāṭīs, and miscellaneous). Beginning —

रावजी श्रीजोधाजी सु साषा ऊइ सु मिसल डावी मै सिरायत सिरदार वाः राव रिड़मलजी सु साषा फंटी जिणा रा ठीकाणा री याद...etc.

(*d*) मारवाड़ रै ठिकाणाँ री पीढियाँ नै गाँवाँ री विगत, pp. 23*a*-37*a*. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Jodhpur State, consisting of lists of names and a few historical notes in illustration of the same. Beginning :—

पीढीयां ठीकांणो आउवै रै थांप चांपावतां री अवल तो आउवो जसोजी वसायो । सु आउवो पहलां तो सुरजमलोतां रै हो पछै तेजसिंघजी सु इणां रै ऊवो माहाराज अजीतसिंघजी आईदानोतां नुं दीयो...etc.

Followed by a prospectus of the villages in each *jāgīr*, consisting of tables giving the names of the villages, the figures of their income, and the names of their holders. Divided according to the different *khāpas* of the *jāgīr*-holders.

(*e*) जोधपुर रै राजावाँ री राणियाँ री नै कँवराँ री याद, pp. 38*a*-41*a*. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Takhat Singha. Beginning :—

प्रथम राव जोधैजी रा मैल । १ जसमादे हाडी जैतमाल देवावत री कवर सुजैजी सीवराजजी री माता । २ बीरां भटीयांणी बैरीसाल चाचावत री ठि° जेसलमेर री रायपाल करमसी री माता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwari, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Māna Singha of Jodhpur and the English in Saṃvat 1875 (= A.D. 1818).

(*f*) वीकानेर रै ठिकाणाँ री पीढियाँ नै पट्टाँ री विगत, pp. 197*a*-208*b*. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Bikaner State and summary description of their fiefs, together with a few historical notes in illustration of the same. For the most part identical with MS. 3, (*b*), the chief difference being in the lists of villages which are omitted in the present MS. Beginning :—

यांप वीका रतनसियोत । मिसल डावी मांहली रा । ठिकांणै महाजन रै पीढीयां री याद वा° ठीकांणां वा गांव चाकरी री विगत । ठिकाणो माहाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लिखीजै तै री विगत । माहाजन ठाकरां रै घर पटै रा कदीम सुं गांव १०६ कदीम सुं छै...etc.

(*g*) जैपुर मै सैव वैसनवाँ रौ झगड़ौ हुयौ तै रौ हाल, pp. 211*a*-242*a*. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Singha, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gusāīs*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharmasabhā*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning :—

संवत १९२३ के साल श्रीसिरदारसिंहजी महाराज अेक वडो भारी नकसे री तथा धरमपालन री तथा सर्वसज्जनलोकां ने आनंद देवण री काज कियो जो जेपुर महाराज वगसे भोंमक वगेरे ओछा आदम्यां री संगत सुं वैष्णव मत री झगड़ो उठावणो सरु तेरे सुं सरु कियो ओर प्रश्न ८ तथा चोसठ वणवाय धरमसभा री तरफ सुं च्यारों संप्रदायी वैष्णव महंत वा आचार्यां रे ठिकाणे मेल्या...etc.

(*h*) रतलाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जाँबवौ आँबझरौ किसनगढ ईडर याँ री याददास्त, pp. 246*a*-250*b*. An account of the seven minor Rāṭhòṛa States following: Ratalāma, Sèlāṇā, Sītāmaū, Jā̃bavò, Aṃbajharò, Kisanagaḍha, and Īḍara. Beginning:—

याद रतलांम री ॥ जिकै रतलांम रै गांव २५० पैदा लाष सात री ॥ पीढी रतलांम री जोधपुर सुं फंट्या छै ॥ रावजी श्रीजोधोजी १ रावजी सुजोजी २ राव वाघोजी ३ राव गांगोजी ४ राव मालदेजी ५ राजा उदैसिंहजी......६ दलपतसिंहजी ७ महेसदासजी ८ रतनसिंहजी ९ पत्तमालजी १० वैरीसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 25:—ओसवालाँ री पीढियाँ.

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672″ long × 8¾″ broad. Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 *akṣaras* in each line. Devanāgarī script. Written on both sides, but the back-side only partially filled. Age: about 150 years.

The roll contains genealogies of the Osvals, according to their different *gotras*, from the origin of each *gotra* down to the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1800. The origin of each *gotra* is first related in corrupt Sanskrit. Then come the genealogies, or pedigrees, each line containing the names of the sons of each particular individual, and on the left margin of the paper there being a blank on which the name of the village or town, where the individuals in question resided, is written. The genealogies consist of only bare names: dates are only exceptionally given, and they are not more than eight or ten in the whole work.

The beginning, which probably contained a general introduction, is missing. The roll, as it stands now, begins with a series of pedigrees, the *gotra* of which it is not possible to identify. 35½ inches below, we have an account of the *Nāhara* Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows.—

[महा]जने ‖ श्रीनाहरगोत्रे कुलदेव्याश्चांमुंडाभक्ताः सोढलहर वास्तव्यः ॥ सा° मेघा पु° स° देवा पु° सा° वक्कू पु° संसारा पु° लोला पु° ६ सीधर १ कोल्हा २ गणिया ३ लाषण ४ डूंगर ५ भोजा ६ सीधर पु°... etc.

Coming down, we find an account of the origin of the *Bhāphaṇāgotra* according to which it was started by Saccū and Yovana, two sons of Śrīpati, king of Dhārānagara, who went to Jāgaḷū and were converted to Jainism by *bhaṭṭāraka* Tilakācārya of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the descendants of Yovana, as follows :—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...ततः सोमिल २ गोत्रप्रसिद्धो जातः साह सोमल पु° भोजा तेन सोच्छिलाग्रांमे प्रसादः कारितः तडाकमपि काराषितः (sic) तत[:] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना कार्याप्रतिष्ठा काराषिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphaṇā-gotra* the following 14 *śākhās* are recorded :

वापणा १ ठह्ल २ घोरवाड ३ ऊडिया ४ जागड ५ भोटा ६ सोमलिया ७ वाहंतिया ८ वसाह ९ मीयडीरा (?) १० वाघमार ११ भाभू १२ धत्तूरीया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Varalabdha*, the origin of which is traced to Lakhana Pāḷa and Go Pāḷa, two *rājaputras* of Dhārānagara, who in Saṃvat 1102 went to Mathurā in pilgrimage, and there met Nemicandra Sūri of the Vṛhadgaccha, who converted them to Jainism.

Follows the *Vināyakagotra*, the origin of which is accounted for as below :—

पूर्वं मार्वेश्वरीगोत्रादुत्पन्नौ विनायकगोत्रेः अजमेरस्थाने श्रीसरस्वतीपत्तने समायातो देहडनामा स राज्यमांन्यः आसीत् पुत्रार्थी विवाहत्रयमकरोत् बहून् प्रचारन् (*sic*) कुर्व्वं (*sic*) सति तथापि संत[ति] नं (?) जाता तदा लोकपरंपराया श्रुतं यदत्र श्रीबृहद्गच्छाधीशयुगप्रधांनश्रीमुनिशेखरसूरिशिष्या श्रीवियाकीर्तिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानाम्नायां सम्यग् विरंति परं निस्पृहाः किंचिन्न गृह्णंति यस्तेषां श्रावको भवति संतानार्थी संतति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८५ वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Niksatragotra*, which is described as having been founded by the three Khīcī brothers Rāya Malla, Deva Siṃha, and Cācò, of the family of Lakhamaṇa Rāya, in the year Saṃvat 1366.

The last genealogies are those of the *Loḍhās*, a *gotra* of which the origin is not explained. With these the work closes.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.